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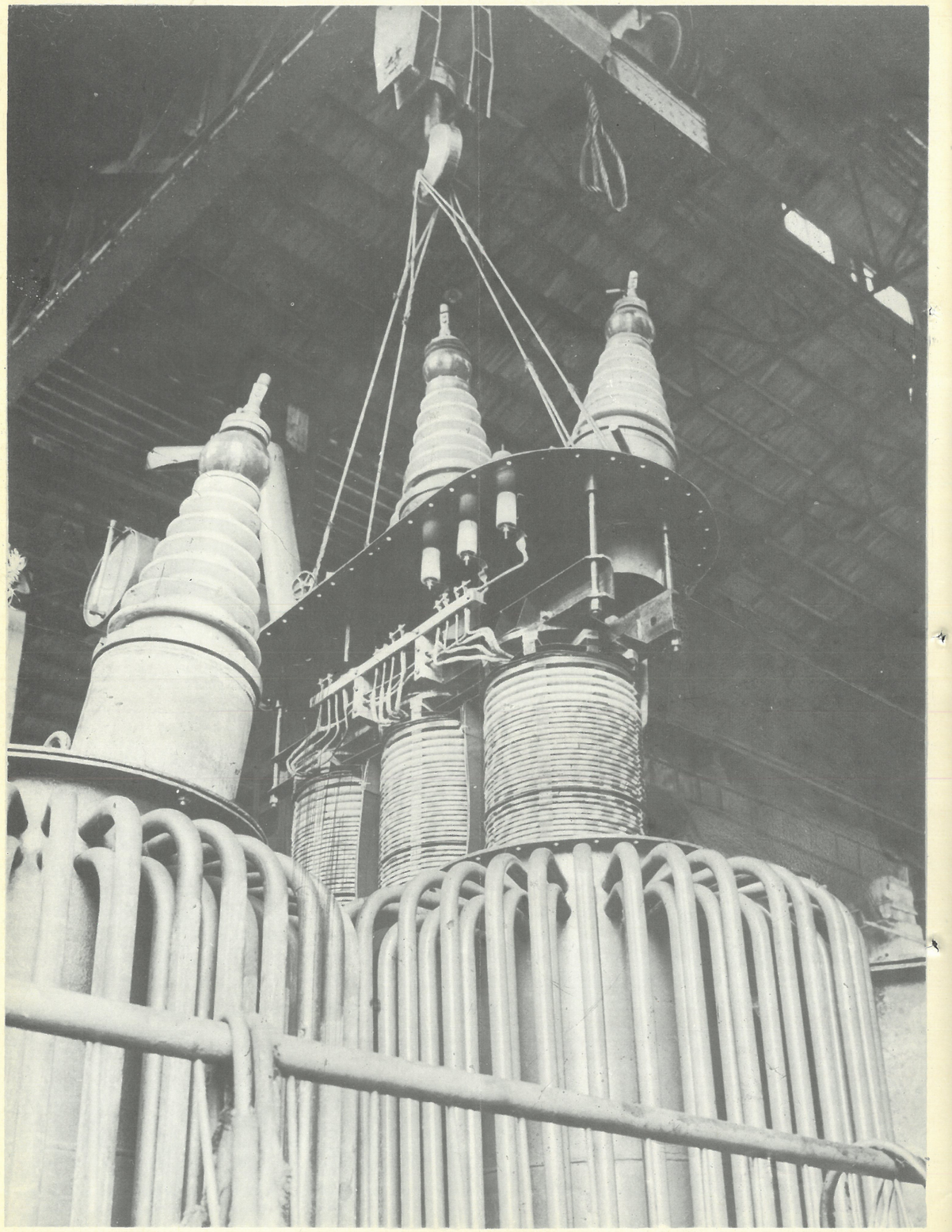

Korea Today

No. 194

1972

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: A vigorous labour struggle is afoot at the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant to fulfil its assignments for the current Six-Year Plan far ahead of schedule. Photo shows big transformers turned out at the plant

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Taean Work System—an Excellent Economic Management System Suiting the Nature of Socialist System

Ten years have elapsed since the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung published his classical work, "On Further Developing the Taean Work System."

This is a work of great theoretical and practical significance which gives a scientific answer to the problem of guidance and management of the socialist economy, one of key problems in bringing the advantages of the socialist system into full play and in building socialism and communism successfully.

The work of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a classical work which furnishes a comprehensive answer to the question of how to adapt the socialist relations of production to the ever-developing productive forces, the superstructure to the established basis and perfect them after the establishment of the socialist system.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung makes a full clarification of the essence of the Taean work system and its great superiority in his work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"The Taean work system is radically different from the old; it is an advanced system possessing many features of communist industrial management. This new system fully embodies the collectivist, communist principle of life: 'One for all and all for one.'" (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 424.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches, the essence of the Taean work system lies in the implementation of the mass line and the establishment of the Taean work system means to abolish the bureaucratic work system and set up a work system based on the mass line.

The Taean work system is a new socialist form of economic management which correctly embodies the mass line and scientific principles in enterprise management and has completely done away once and for all with the remnants of the outmoded capitalist method of economic management. The Taean work system embodies the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which applies and develops the traditional revolutionary mass line of our Party in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction. This work system is the most excellent form of enterprise management embodying in itself in a large measure communist principles of superiors and inferiors, producers, learning from each other and uniting together in enterprise management and of managing and running the economy in reliance on a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of producers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"The Taean work system is a fine economic management system suited to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, under which factories and enterprises conduct all their management activities under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the producer masses to activity, under which superiors help inferiors in a responsible manner and the economy is managed and operated in a scientific and rational way." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 39.)

The Taean work system is an original work system which makes it possible to bring into full play the collective wisdom and creative initiative of the masses in economic management under the collective leadership of the Party committees.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

"The first advantage of the new work system is that it fully ensures collective management and operation of the factory." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 426.)

The objective conditions — the establishment of the relations of unity and co-operation among the producers on the public ownership of the means of production, the expansion of the economic scale and the productive ties becoming close—require the collective management of the economy.

Only by ensuring the collective management of the economy is it possible to correctly understand and use the socialist economic laws and to manage and operate rationally and effectively the socialist economy developing in a planned way.

The Taean work system under which the economy is managed and operated with the Party committee as the supreme body of leadership is a revolutionary system of economic management which reflects such requirement; it enables the broad masses to take part in the enterprise management and give play to their creativity and activity, and thus renders it possible to manage and operate the large-scale modern socialist economy excellently.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among workers at the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant

The Taean work system is a revolutionary work system of managing and operating the economy with the main stress on political work or work with people.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches, the important thing in the Taean work system is to give precedence to political work so as to enable all people to work consciously and to know what for they work and what they should do and how.

Under the old system of economic management, the economy was managed mainly by the economic and technical, and administrative and businesslike methods. But the new work system makes it possible to give the masses a correct understanding of the Party's intention and elevate their political and ideological consciousness so that they may carry out consciously their economic tasks. As a result, the system of managing the economy mainly by the administrative and technical methods gave way to a system of managing the economy mainly by the Party method, the political method, to a system of all functionaries giving precedence to the political work in all activities under the collective guidance of the Party committees.

It is the basic method of the management and operation of the socialist economy to give precedence to political work in economic management; it makes it possible to mobilize the masses in economic construction most effectively and to solve the question of economic management most excellently.

The Taean work system is a work system under which the higher organs help the lower, and the superiors assist their inferiors.

The old work system was a system under which the superiors called up their inferiors and gave them instructions and which produced bureaucracy and departmentalism between people and between the organs. But the Taean work system is a system under which the functionaries of min-

istries, bureaus and enterprises go down to production sites to solve knotty problems in good time, and under which the higher levels supply the lower with equipment, raw and other materials needed for production in a responsible manner. In this work system, all functionaries at different posts of economic management and operation—superiors and inferiors, technicians and workers, producers and functionaries of the Party and administrative and economic organs—learn from each other, teach each other, and unite and co-operate with each other as comrades. In this way, the new work system makes all the functionaries and production units work and live in a communist way helping and leading each other forward, and enables the higher organs to bear greater responsibility and help the lower effectively, so that all people may vigorously expedite economic construction displaying all their wisdom and ability.

This shows that the Taean work system is an excellent work system suiting the essence of the socialist relations of production and the requirement of the development of the socialist economy whose scale is large and whose inter-branch connection is complex.

The Taean work system is a system of managing and operating the economy scientifically and rationally.

The Taean work system renders it possible to manage and operate the economy in a planned way in accordance with the requirement of the socialist economic laws by intensifying the work of planning.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"...Advantage of the new work system is that it is most effective for the planned management of industry." (Ibid., p. 428.)

In order to manage and operate the economy in a planned way, the work of planning must be done well to draw up scientific, realistic and mobilizing plans. For this, the mass line must be thoroughly implemented in planning.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, by establishing the new work system, enabled those directing production to draw up the plan through discussion with the actual producer masses who know best all the factors of production and thus made it possible to implement most thoroughly the principle of the mass line in planning.

The Taean work system also helps improve the technical guidance of production and guarantee co-ordinated guidance of the production processes.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified scientifically the principles of production guidance conforming to the features of modern socialist production and personally established a system of production guidance, a system of technical and co-ordinated guidance of production through a general staff led by the chief engineer and embracing all sections directly connected with production. This new system makes it possible to draw up scientific programmes which secure the close co-ordination of all factors of production, to ensure the promptness and scientific precision of production direction, to intensify technical guidance of production and to push forward the technical revolution forcefully.

The Taean work system successfully ensures material supply for production and welfare service for producers.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established a material supply system under which the higher levels supply the lower with materials needed for production and erected a welfare service system which is fully responsible for the welfare of the producer masses, and thus ensured the smooth material supply and enabled those directing production to devote themselves to their own work and the producer masses to display all their enthusiasm and creativity in productive activities.

The Taean work system is, indeed, an excellent system of socialist economic management which creatively applies to the practice of our socialist construction and develops, the Marxist-Leninist principles and it is a revolutionary system of economic management with communist contents which makes it possible to further consolidate and develop the socialist economic system, bring into full play its superiority and push ahead with socialist and communist construction successfully.

The Taean work system displays a great vitality for its great superiority.

As a result of the introduction of the Taean work system, all the economic organs and enterprises conduct their management activities under the collective guidance of the Party committees and carry out their revolutionary tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the masses to activity, and the higher organs help the lower, the superiors assist their inferiors, the well-informed teach the less-informed, all people help each other as comrades, and all workshops, factories and branches closely co-operate with each other to develop co-operative production and run the economy rationally on scientific lines in accordance with the objective economic laws.

The Taean work system has also brought about a great change in the ideological consciousness of the working people and the correlations of the people and enabled us to score brilliant successes in economic construction and defence upbuilding.

The basis of our independent national economy has grown stronger and our socialist system has consolidated and developed markedly.

We will successfully push forward socialist construction to accelerate the cause of our revolution by keeping in perfect working order the Taean work system set up by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Son Yu Gon

Victory Attained by Our People in the Struggle for Establishing *Juche* in Ideology

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, created the immortal *Juche* idea and thoroughly established *Juche* in the realm of ideology, and thus has brought about a radical change in the ideological life of our people and in their way of thinking.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ideologically we should thoroughly establish *Juche*. In other words, all people should have the *Juche* idea of serving the Korean revolution." ("On *Juche* in Our Revolution," Korean ed., p. 219.)

Establishing *Juche* in ideology means that people have the *Juche* idea of serving the revolution of their own country. In other words, it means that people have the ideological viewpoint and way of thinking of carrying on the revolution and construction in their country on their own responsibility with a right revolutionary world outlook and from the stand of the master.

The master of the revolution in each country is the people of that country and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is also the internal forces. Countries are different from each other in the revolutionary situation and the stage of the development of the revolution, and the development of the revolutionary movement raises anew numerous difficult and complicated problems. Therefore, in order to emerge victorious in the revolution, the people of the country concerned, the masters, should endeavour and struggle and have a firm stand and attitude of making their own thinking and judging and solving for themselves all the problems posed by the revolution in conformity with the specific conditions of their country.

When people fail to have such an attitude of master toward the revolution of their country, they cannot do their own thinking but follow others blindly, lose principle and consistency in their lines and policies, fall into all sorts of opportunism, and thus make a mess of revolution and construction. Accordingly, only when *Juche* is thoroughly established in the realm of ideology is it possible to completely emancipate the working people ideologically and spiritually from the shackle of all obsolete ideas which paralyze their consciousness of national independence and revolutionary spirit and to accomplish the revolution with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, a spirit of carrying out the revolution and construction of one's country mainly with the internal forces and resources of one's country.

As seen above, to thoroughly arm the working people with the *Juche* idea is the rightest way for strengthening the internal revolutionary force, a decisive force for the victory of the revolution, and it is a precondition for carrying through the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

The unique thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on establishing *Juche* in ideology finds its brilliant embodiment and has produced fine fruits in our country today.

From the first days of its leadership over the revolution, the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise guidance of the Leader has waged an untiring struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the establishment of *Juche* and unfolded it more energetically as the revolution and construction deepened and developed.

While intensifying the ideological struggle against opportunism of all hues including flunkeyism and dogmatism among the working people, our Party has educated them in the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the Leader.

In particular, our Party has armed them firmly with the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and patiently educated them to solve all problems mainly by their own efforts in conformity with the demand of the Korean revolution.

As a result of a persistent struggle for thoroughly establishing *Juche* in ideology, flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism which did tremendous harm to the revolution and construction have been eliminated in the main as ideological trends and a radical change brought about in the ideological life of our people and in their way of thinking.

With the establishment of *Juche* in ideology the practice of blindly despising our own things and swallowing foreign things whole has disappeared from among our people, and the national pride and consciousness of independence have pervaded their ideological life. Our people are afire with a passion to be single-heartedly loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, with an infinite pride in having him as their Leader and making revolution under his wise guidance. Firmly convinced that the immortal *Juche* idea and our Party's lines and policies, its embodiment, are the sole guiding compass leading the Korean revolution along the straightest road of victory, they have come to have a revolutionary spirit of carrying them out to the end without the slightest vacillation in any adversity.

In this way, today ours have become an independent people who live on their own spirits, completely free from the shackles of old ideologies, which were detrimental to their consciousness of national independence.

Another change in the ideological life of our people is that they have discarded dependence on others and are cram-full of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of carrying on the revolution and construction of their country on their own responsibility.

All our working people are equipped with the *Juche* consciousness that they should and can solve all the problems of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work by their own efforts with a high consciousness of their being the masters of the revolution. And they have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of solving everything by their own efforts in conformity with the actual condition of the country, making what is lacking and finding out what is in short supply.

All these changes in the ideological life and the way of thinking are an important factor in the unprecedentedly great leap our people have made, bravely overcoming numerous hardships and difficulties in the way of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

True to the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people armed themselves firmly with his great *Juche* idea, thereby converting our country, once a backward colonial, semi-feudal society, into a mighty socialist industrial state. Thanks to the great *Juche* idea, our country where age-old backwardness and poverty prevailed in the past and which suffered an eclipse on the world map has now turned into an independent socialist state with complete political sovereignty, strong independent national economy, indestructible national defence power of self-defensive nature and brilliant national culture. Ours have become a mighty and dignified people who live in the era of great national prosperity and thriving and whom no one else dare to attack.

All these achievements attained by our people in the revolution and construction are the proud victory and brilliant fruition of the great revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on thoroughly establishing *Juche* in ideology.

COMRADE SUPREME COMMANDER AND A SENTRY

It was early February 1951 when the great Fatherland Liberation War was at its height.

At that time Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung worked hard, forgetting even sleep at night, to stabilize the difficult life of the people in the rear and organize and guide the people and army to ultimate victory in the war.

Even in those busy days he would always show a warm parental care for the life of those People's Army soldiers who were guarding the Supreme Command.

This happened at a sentry post one stormy, pitch-dark night. It was unusually cold. The snowstorm was raging suffocatingly in all its fury.

That night, too, a sentry, thickly clothed, watched his post with vigilance for the personal safety of Comrade Supreme Commander.

The night had much advanced. It had been pretty long since he stood guard, when he apparently heard an approaching footfall. He strained all his nerves and turned his watchful eyes in the direction of the footfall.

"Why, it is Comrade Supreme Commander?!..." exclaimed the sentry under his breath in spite of himself.

Comrade Supreme Commander was alone. He was approaching the sentry, groping by the path buried under snow.

"The night has advanced fairly much. Yet he hasn't gone to bed.... And it is bitterly cold...." At this thought the sentry felt a lump in his throat.

As Comrade Supreme Commander came close, with his face beaming with an affectionate smile, the sentry made a report in high spirits.

He expressed a great satisfaction and kindly put a fur overcoat, which he was carrying, over the shoulders of the sentry.

'Comrade Supreme Commander, I am not cold...." the soldier said in a choking voice and tried to take it off.

"Why shouldn't you feel cold in this biting wind? You must do as I tell, I think," said Comrade Supreme Commander and adjusted the collar of the overcoat for the sentry.

Choked with emotion, the sentry could not utter any word.

The fatherly Leader, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, gave his only blanket to his man and portioned out even the last bowl of parched rice powder, his ration, to his men. Today he looks after us, soldiers, with such a warm paternal affection. Comrade Supreme Commander who, even forgetful of sleeping off the fatigue of his work done till late at night and concerned over a soldier who might feel cold, came outside and put a fur overcoat over him in person! What can be greater than this happiness and glory of being his soldier!

Even after he personally put the fur overcoat over him, he did not feel relieved. He ran his eyes over the sentry from top to toe and asked if his feet did not feel cold.

He said to Comrade Supreme Commander that as he had fur shoes on while on guard, he did not feel cold at all in his feet.

Comrade Supreme Commander said to him:

"But your feet may feel cold when it is bitterly cold. You should in no case get your feet frost-bitten. Once your feet are bitten by frost, you will suffer from it every year. You have to make a long march in the future, and you should not have your feet frost-bitten, should you?"

How can the love of real parents be warmer than this!

Comrade Supreme Commander held the soldier so dear and loved him. Affected by his lofty love the soldier pondered over his words: **"You have to make a long march in the future."** The soldier realized more clearly the lofty intention of the fatherly Leader to bring him up into a strong-willed revolutionary soldier so that he can make march unbendingly no matter how arduous and long it may be.

The snowstorm raged in all its fury and cracking sounds came from the ice-bound river. But the soldier, clad in the fur overcoat given by Comrade Supreme Commander in person, felt warmer and warmer all over his body.

A Visit to Poultry Plant in Workers' District

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the solid material and technical foundations laid for stockbreeding, the animal husbandry of our country has entered a new path of development on the basis of up-to-date technology. Especially, there has been a great turn in the development of the poultry industry in the past few years, and now we can produce over 700 million eggs and large quantities of chicken every year by industrial methods." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 14.)

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader, in recent years a number of big modern poultry plants equipped with up-to-date science and technology have sprung up in different parts of our country.

Sometime ago I visited the modern March 8th Poultry Plant which is serving the workers of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works. It was built thanks to the great solicitude and utmost care of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This plant covering a vast area stood at the foot of Mt. Songrim-san a little way off from the workers' district. It consisted of single and two-storied hen houses, a hatchery, a disease-preventing house, an egg storage, a feed store, a boiler house and other buildings.

According to the plant's chief engineer, for four years of its existence, workers there have conducted management excellently, steadily raised the egg productivity and made a maximum use of production space to increase egg output ten times, and reduced the per-chick feed consumption to nearly halve the egg production cost.

SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT

I made first for hen house No. 205 the fatherly Leader had visited, by the straight pavement in the compound.

Busy with state affairs as he was, the fatherly Leader came to this plant in May 1968 and solved everything so that it might produce more eggs for the smelters of the Hwanghae Iron Works and their families, chief engineer said impressively and continued:

"The feed distributors installed here were made by our workers according to the on-the-spot teaching given by the fatherly Leader at that time. And they also built the excrement-treating place over there."

When I was hearing the story, a lorry arrived carrying mixed feeds. A conveyor transported feeds into the hen house. I went into the house.

Feeders, waterers, egg-gatherers, cleaners and other apparatuses were all automatic so that henwives did only watch the thermometer and hygrometer and regulated temperature and let the air in and out. In this spacious and bright house layers were eating feed busily. Eggs were piled high there.

"The cards for layers" showed me how the henwives had worked hard.

The henwives had made every effort to produce more eggs with low feed consumption.

Chief engineer told, citing many examples, about how they increased the egg productivity of layers of the same age by eight to ten per cent on an average over last year. They selected in good time birds whose egg productivity dropped gradually, birds which ate much feed but were low in productivity and birds which did not lay well. And they reformed flocks, and fed and managed them to suit their features. They also studied systematically the egg output of each roost story, unit and cage. Their good results in egg production owed to their high creative enthusiasm to produce more eggs, the chief engineer added and spoke of the experiences gained in reorganizing production rationally and in going over to feeding chick thrice a day and of a number of scientific and technological problems arising from raising chicks and producing eggs.

From the talk of chief engineer, I knew full well that the henwives, deeply conscious of their honourable duty as welfare service workers for the smelters of the Hwanghae Iron Works, were pouring all their wisdom and energy into implementing the Leader's teachings in order to make the smelters of the works, one of giant metallurgical centres in our country, enjoy the great favour of the fatherly Leader to the full.

To improve the dietary life of the population in the Songrim workers' district, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of our people, saw to it that the district had vegetable fields watered by modern sprinklers, a big pig farm, a milch cow farm, a fishery, a refrigeratory plant and a cider factory for its population. He selected in person even the site of the modern poultry plant with an annual production capacity of tens of millions of eggs, took every step

for its early completion, and taught in detail how to manage it.

The workers and technicians at this plant were all afire with a zeal to repay the great favour of the Leader with their loyalty.

TRUE TO THE TEACHING OF THE LEADER

Workers in the section of maintenance and repair were faithful to the teaching of the Leader.

When I went to another chick house, repairmen were installing new feed troughs.

Chief engineer said that they had discussed about how to produce more eggs with low feed consumption, found and corrected structural defects of the old feed troughs, and manufactured as many new troughs in a month as to be installed at all units.

According to rough estimate, the introduction of these new feed troughs at all units would help save as much feed as to rear thousands of chicks sharply cutting per-chick food consumption.

The workers at this plant, true to the on-the-spot teaching of the fatherly Leader, made high-quality feeds from its by-products and reduced the production cost.

Chick breeders were striving hard to rear pullets into healthy layers.

Saying that pullets should be raised to be strong to boost egg output, chief engineer stated that those pullets grown at this house are known to all layers' houses for their high productivity.

I learned that the head of the second sub-workteam there is Comrade Cha Sung Ok who had made a speech at the national conference of poultry industrial workers held in the presence of the fatherly Leader in March 1970.

This uncommonly delicate, industrious and zealous henwife exceeded the state-set growth rate of a-month-olds by 4.5 per cent and two-month-olds by 2 per cent and reared 35,000 pullets last year.

I asked her about the production target of her sub-workteam for this year. She said:

"Our target is 1.2 times higher than last year's. It is rather high but it is nothing at all for us. I am sure that our target of loyalty will be executed without fail as we are Socialist Working Youth Leaguers playing the role of the shock brigade in the implementation of the on-the-spot teaching of the fatherly Leader."

In order to hit their target, her sub-workteam members were taking good care of chicks, deeply studying their living conditions and movements.

"The breeders at the hen houses boast of their highly productive layers, but we breeders at this chick house deem it the greatest joy to see our chicks all grow healthily and quickly without dying," said the sub-workteam head. Then she proudly pointed to fairly big chicks which had grown in this house for five days.

Thanks to such utmost care on the part of breeders, chicks grow into pullets and then best layers.

Eggs produced in such a meticulous way are supplied to the Songrim workers' district all the year round.

Slowly darkness settled over the poultry plant.

"Egg-carriers" loaded fully with eggs and chicken, the proud fruit of labour of henwives, headed for the workers' district.

I was very happy at the thought that more eggs and chicken would be supplied to dining houses, shops and households of smelters.

That is why the workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works are effecting a big revolutionary upsurge to repay with increased production of steel the great favours of the fatherly Leader which are loftier than mountains and deeper than the oceans.

I left the poultry plant, convinced that the workers of this plant who are striving to translate into reality the great intention of the Leader to enable our people to live better than others would make a greater contribution to the betterment of the people's welfare by turning out more eggs and chicken.

Kim Mun Ho

FRONT COVER: Workers of the Myohyangsan Medical Appliance Plant are producing modern medical instruments, pooling their wisdom and efforts

PEOPLE ALL STUDY

The respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We are striving under the slogan of 'all Party, all people and all army should study.' It may safely be said that everyone is now studying in our country."

The entire people, young and old, study in our country.

One-fourth of the population study at schools free of charge.

As a result of the introduction of universal compulsory nine-year technical education the rising generation get education at primary and middle schools until they reach the working age.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education will be completely enforced in a few years from this year. Then the younger generation of our country will all receive education up to high school education.

Our country boasts of more than 130 institutions of higher learning and over 500 higher technical schools. Comprehensive cadre-training bases have been set up not only at the centre but also in all localities of our country.

Cadres, Party members, factory workers, cooperative farmers and office employees also study in our country.

Cadres attend political schools of various levels.

Our country has the Higher Party School and the People's Economy Institute at the centre and communist colleges in provinces and county Party schools in counties. All cadres go to these schools a month every year to study, getting pays.

If necessary, cadres go to these political schools to study for six months, one year or three years, receiving their wages.

There are schools for foremen and workteam leaders to improve the technical and professional qualifications of functionaries and factories have skilled worker-training schools. There are permanent or non-permanent cadre training institutions in different branches.

Factory and office workers and farmers study also at study-while-working educational institutions—factory colleges, factory higher technical schools and correspondence and evening courses of colleges.

There are working people's middle schools in our country. We made all people have the general knowledge of graduates from primary schools or above through working people's schools. But now we, through working people's middle schools in all farm villages, are raising the general knowledge of those aged people, who had not regular middle school education, to the level of middle school graduates or above, so that the standard of the general knowledge of all the working people may reach that of the middle school graduates or above.

Cadres, Party members and working people always study not only in schools but also at home or at work places. They make it a rule to study for more than two hours a day before and after their day's work.

They set one day of the week as a study day and make two or four hours of collective study at their study networks, and they attend one or two hours' lecture every week.

They also organize actively demonstration, exchange of experiences, technical forums, passing on techniques, various short training courses, reading, presentation of results of study, field investigation, observation tour and inspection.

Saying that studying is the first and foremost task for a revolutionary, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who infinitely values and loves and looks after cadres, Party members and all working people with boundless affection and shows them a meticulous concern, has guided them to constantly study, indicated the orientation of study and its contents and methods in each period and provided ample conditions for their study.

Under the wise leadership of the Leader the Party and state, directing a large budgetary expenditure to school education every year, fully cover the expense for studies of cadres, Party members and working people so that all of them can study to their heart's content without any inconvenience to deepen their knowledge and raise technical level.

In order to meet the people's high enthusiasm for study, we publish many works of the Leader and various materials for studies, and give radio service and distribute newspapers and magazines to all households. Telecast service is also introduced successfully throughout the country.

The entire people through their study deeply grasp the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, their embodiment—our Party's lines and policies, his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and the radiant revolutionary traditions of our Party to arm themselves with the monolithic ideology of our Party and revolutionize and working-classize themselves.

Study enables us to reinforce our revolutionary ranks and steadily strengthen the politico-ideological unity of the whole society.

Through their study, the entire people acquire a rich store of political, economic, military, cultural and technical knowledge and constantly elevate their political and professional qualifications and cultural and technical levels to gratify the demand of the development of the reality.

Study enables functionaries to raise their political and professional qualifications so that they can carry out successfully the difficult and complicated work of remaking nature and society and remoulding the ideology of people and vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

Our people who untiringly study without self-complacency and stagnation will make uninterrupted advance and continued innovation in all fields of revolution and construction and attain great victory and results at every step.

Do Hun

An Undying Story Associated with the Crossing of Roads to Mangyongdae and Kangson

The country was liberated.

The respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people General Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, returned home in triumph.

Surging crowds of people, cheers of joy!

The triumphant land of Korea was seething with the torrential excitement of a new life.

The great Leader of the Korean revolution General Kim Il Sung had set the hearts of the guerillas afire with the love for the country in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle ever since he set out on the road of revolution.

How many times he had told them about the picturesque mountains and rivers of the homeland and about his longed-for native village!

Whenever guerillas sat around campfires after hard marches, he would look far at the sky over the homeland and tell them in deep emotions about the sufferings of the people at home, the tasty buckwheat noodle of Pyongyang, the grey mullet of the Taedong-gang River and the balmy spring days at Mangyongdae village.

One day, conversing with his men, the General said as follows:

"Mangyongdae is the place where I grew up.... As all of you love your native villages, so I do Mangyongdae. Even a blade of grass and a tree in the homeland bear the sincerity of our people. Trees I planted in my home village, too, must have grown much now. How should we restrain ourselves from thinking, loving and valuing all these things?!"

After returning home in triumph, however, General Kim Il Sung seemed to get out of his mind the idea to visit Mangyongdae, which he could not forget even in a dream.

No one, however, could see the reason.

Not priding himself on his exploits but concerned about the heavy tasks confronting him to construct a powerful, sovereign and independent state at an early date, he devoted himself to the building of a new Korea even before he could ease the fatigue of the difficult and torturous struggle. He was modesty itself. He did not even have an official residence. Living in a billet with his comrades-in-arms, he worked hard from early morning till late at night to build up a paradise of freedom and happiness for the people who had been oppressed and bled white.

Anti-Japanese guerillas suggested many times that he visit his home village. But each time, he only smiled at these suggestions and postponed visiting his old home.

He had not seen his dear native village for 20 years and had never forgotten Mangyongdae for a moment even during battles in the snowstorms and forests of Mt. Paekdu-san. But now his dear home village lying so close to him, he must have felt a strong urge to visit there. Yet he never sought any personal pleasure above the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

Around that time his home place Mangyongdae was filled with impatience and expectation. They had heard nothing from him, but he was expected to return home immediately after liberation, amid resounding cheers of the nation.

Hearing nothing from the General, his grandfather, grandmother, his uncle and aunt were spending sleepless nights. His grandfather waited for his grandson to return, standing almost every day under a big Dulmae tree, which the General had climbed so often in his boyhood to catch the rainbow. Sometimes after a day's work in the field, he would sit at the entrance to the village, smoking his pipe and looking along the deserted road leading to Pyongyang.

While his family spent days in impatience, the General was mapping out a grand plan for the Korean revolution. Working day and night, he talked with many people, visited factories and enterprises to have a good grasp of the situation, and organized and mobilized the working people to the creation of a new life.

When riffraffs of every hue and stripe, posing themselves as "patriots," were indulging in dirty factional activities, he took the whole destinies of the country and the nation upon himself and worked assiduously, counting every second.

It happened one day.

He paused a while in his work and looked far out of the window, lost in deep thought. He called in his aide-de-camp and told him to go to the house of Kang Ryong Sok who lived beyond the Potong-gang River.

"He'll be very glad to see you," he said. **"...Give him my best regards and tell him that now that the country has been liberated, I shall be coming to see him very soon."**

The aide-de-camp set out right away and met the old man, as instructed by him.

The old man Kang Ryong Sok was so glad and happy to hear about General Kim Il Sung that he did not know what to do.

While chatting with him, the aide-de-camp learned that the old man was a General's uncle on his mother's side.

"Only a short distance, the General could come himself in a while," the aide thought to himself. "But probably he would not visit his relatives on personal affairs before he has a meeting with the entire people."

The aide presumed from this that he would not visit Mangyongdae for some time, contrary to his earlier expectation.

A few days before October 14, 1945 when he delivered the first historic address to the entire Korean people at the Pyongyang city mass meeting, the respected and beloved Leader General Kim Il Sung started out for the Kangson Steel Works together with his aide.

Accompanying General Kim Il Sung, the aide was very happy. For he thought the General would certainly drop in at Mangyongdae on his way to the Kangson Steel Works.

From the window of the car speeding along the road not far from Mangyongdae, they could see at a glance the golden fields of the early autumn and a range of high and low hills clad in green pine trees.

"The scenery of my native village is the same as ever," the General said looking through the windows. He seemed to remember things of decades of years ago.

Mangyongdae—his native place that he had so much longed for, Mangyongdae where he had nurtured his will for revolution when young, listening to his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik on the hilltop commanding the Taedong-gang River, Mangyongdae where he had happy dreams in the bosom of his mother Mrs. Kang Ban Sok hearing a lullaby sung by her in a swing, Mangyongdae that he had been separated from and missing for 20 years and which he could not forget even a day in blizzard-ridden forests of the northern land.

Now looking over this Mangyongdae within call, what a great emotion he must be feeling!

The aide rejoiced inside at the thought that now at last he might accompany him to Mangyongdae, the place dear to his heart.

Soon the car came to a fork in the road, where one road led to Mangyongdae. General Kim Il Sung stopped the car and got down, and looking in the direction of Mangyongdae, said to his aide:

"Mangyongdae is just over there.... It's a good place.... Go there in my place. I'm sure you will like it."

The aide did not know what to say. He could hardly believe his words. He only looked into the General's face.

"...This is my native land I gaze on now after 20 years," the General said, with a smile of deep retrospect. **"If you go, you will meet my old grandparents. Please give them my best wishes, and tell them that now the country has been liberated, I'll shortly return home. And say it will be a good world to live in from now on.... Well, let us meet here tomorrow morning."**

The aide vividly remembered the General telling guerillas about his grandparents; he often told them that in his childhood he would pick the best ripe peaches and serve them to his grandfather before he ate some, and that he heard many old tales from his grandparents.

The home village where he had been born and brought up, the home village which he had been missing for decades, the home village which had been trampled down by the enemy for a long time. But it is now overflowing with the joy of liberation. How could he have ever forgotten this home village even a day during the 15 long years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle!

How many death lines had he broken through to win back the lost homeland as well as his native place from Japanese imperialism!

He naturally must have intense desire to drop in at his home village at this moment!

But the great Leader of revolution General Kim Il Sung had to swallow up his earnest desire to see his home village and relatives. First he had to meet the smelters at the Kangson Steel Works to discuss state affairs with them.

General Kim Il Sung gazed for a good while at the familiar hilltops of Mangyongdae before he slowly got back into car.

The aide was quite at a loss what to do. He felt his feet too heavy to move, though he was told by the General to go alone.

Plucking up his courage, the aide said:

"May I suggest that you stop by just for a while?"

"No, not now.... I'll drop in next time."

Leaving these words behind, the General left for the Kangson Steel Works.

Overcome with deep emotion, the aide stood long on the spot even after the car drove away.

Having cast in his lot with the country, the General bypassed his native place for the sake of the cause of revolution, although he was so near to it.

Struck by the lofty revolutionary character of the General who is always concerned about the country and people, not about himself, the aide muttered to himself repeatedly, "He is a great man indeed!" looking for a long while at the car that was going out of sight.

The aide made a firmer resolve to learn and learn from his lofty ideas which are deeper and broader than the ocean, higher than the mountains, and remain as infinitely loyal to the country and the people as he is.

This was how General Kim Il Sung had the first meeting with the working class of Kangson, nay, the working class of the liberated Korea.

The Great, Historic Document Which Clarified the Three Major Tasks of Building Party, State and Army

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech under the title "On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland" before military and political cadres on August 20, 1945, immediately after the liberation.

This speech is a classical work which served as a great programmatic guide for the Korean Communists and people in their revolutionary struggle, the struggle for building a new, democratic Korea right after liberation in particular, and is an immortal classical document which firmly guaranteed the victory of the struggle.

As the country was liberated, the entire Korean people seethed with great enthusiasm and emotion and came out to build a new state displaying a high political zeal and revolutionary passion.

However, the U.S. imperialists who had made their appearance as the chieftain of world imperialism were going to occupy south Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists. The factionalists who had disguised themselves as communists and marred the revolution, the nationalists who had been reduced to the servants of Japanese imperialism, and even the pro-Japanese stooges, professed themselves to be "patriots" and were running amuck to realize their shameless political ambition. Under these confused conditions, the people were quite at a loss which way they should choose, what to do and how to begin. The prevailing situation demanded urgently advancing a correct revolutionary line before anything else, and organizing and mobilizing the popular masses to its realization without delay.

It was around such days that, having gained an insight into the general political situation at home and abroad and looked far into the future of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and wise Leader of the Korean people, set forth the three major tasks of building the Party, state and army to create a new state and thus enabled the Korean Communists and people to break through all sorts of hardships actively and to push ahead the revolution vigorously.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"With the accomplishment of the historic cause of national liberation we are now faced with a fresh fighting task. On the basis of our triumphant success we must continue to advance the Korean revolution and build a rich, powerful, sovereign and independent state with our own effort.

....

"We must dynamically push ahead with the building of a Party, state and army, relying on the priceless revolutionary accomplishments and rich experiences gained in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Thus we will definitely fulfil the historic task of building a new Korea with credit." ("On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland," Korean ed., pp. 1-2.)

The three major tasks of building the Party, state and army indicated in his work are a brilliant embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea of building a prosperous, sovereign, independent state by the Korean people themselves; they are a development and enrichment, in conformity with the actual conditions after liberation in our country, of the revolutionary line set forth by him at the Kalun Conference in 1930 and the basic idea of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland advanced by him in 1936.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL WEAPON FOR FOUNDING THE PARTY

The line for founding the Party clarified in this work was a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for the Korean Communists in the struggle for founding our Party immediately after liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The most important historic task before the Korean Communists at the present stage is to found the Korean Communist Party, the General Staff of the Korean revolution and the vanguard detachment of the working class." (Ibid., p. 2.)

Only by founding the revolutionary party of the working class, the General Staff of revolution, was it possible to win over the broad masses of the people to the side of revolution, organize and mobilize them and to facilitate the revolution and construction and carry on successfully the work of establishing the people's power and founding the people's armed forces.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a creative line of making firm organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party and brilliantly carried it through; he brought up the communist nuclei tested and tempered in the actual revolutionary struggle, united the revolutionary ranks with one ideology and will and established the firm mass basis for building the Party. This provided an important guarantee for building a united Marxist-Leninist Party without delay in our country immediately after liberation.

Elucidating the line of founding the Party in his work, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the Korean Communist Party, a united party of the working class, should be organized with the Communists steeled and reared in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its pivots and by embracing the Communists active in various localities. He also maintained that the Korean Communist Party should not be an organization of a few Communists, but it should become a mass party rooted deep among the broad masses of the working people including workers and peasants. And he taught that the Marxist-Leninist principle of party building should be strictly observed and the principle of democratic centralism firmly maintained in party's activity, and he pointed out the necessity of firmly preparing the Party cadres ideologically and politically and the measures to do so.

And then Comrade Kim Il Sung said that along with the founding of the Party, the building of mass organizations according to occupations and social strata should be conducted and instructed that the youth masses should be banded together in a democratic youth organization, a women's union embracing the working women formed, and a trade union and a peasants' union organized and the workers and peasants rallied in them, on the basis of the experiences accumulated in creating mass organizations during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The line set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the original one, a brilliant embodiment of the principle of founding the Party, consistently maintained by him from the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; it was a sagacious one which correctly reflected the specific reality of the Korean communist movement and the aspiration of the working class and entire people after liberation. Thanks to the wise line of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his correct leadership and energetic activity for realizing it, we could found, strengthen and develop our Party, a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, in good time smashing the subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and domestic reactionaries and the splitting manoeuvres of the opportunists and form, consolidate and develop the working people's organizations, the outer organizations of the Party and its transmission belts linking the masses, on a sound basis.

BANNER OF STRUGGLE FOR ESTABLISHING PEOPLE'S POWER

The line of solving the question of power expounded in the work constituted a banner of struggle for the Korean Communists and people in founding the people's power in our country.

As to what sort of power should be established in the liberated fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Because of the medieval colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the development of capitalism was hampered in our country, which remained a colonial semi-feudal society for a long time. Accordingly, the Korean people are still confronted with the task of carrying out an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. As for the question of power, in the light of the character and goal of our revolution at the present stage, we have the task of establishing a democratic people's republic which represents the interests of the entire Korean people." (Ibid., p. 12.)

The line of founding a Democratic People's Republic was a new development of the line of people's government put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; it was a correct line based on the experiences gained in building the people's power at that time. He defeated the Leftist line of soviet form of government advocated by the factionalist-flunkeyists, and established the people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front of broad anti-Japanese forces in the guerilla bases in the areas along the River Tuman-gang. And he formulated the task of founding the people's government in the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The line of the people's government was the wisest one elaborated on the basis of a scientific analysis of the lawful requirement of the development of revolution, class relations and socio-economic conditions in our country.

In such colonial or semi-colonial countries as ours, the workers, peasants and the popular masses of other strata constitute the motive force of revolution. The new conditions under which the national and class contradictions were complicatedly intertwined and socio-class footing of revolution was expanded as never before, require the people's power—a new form of power on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and in reliance on a united front of broad anti-imperialist, democratic forces. The working class should guide the people's power in carrying on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution thoroughly, develop the power which discharges the functions of people's democratic dictatorship into a power of proletarian dictatorship and thus fulfil the tasks of the socialist revolution and lead the masses of the people along the road to socialism and communism.

In the work Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, indicating the way to establish a people's power, a democratic people's republic, and the principles to be observed in this, taught that it is necessary to form, above all, a democratic national united front embracing the democratic forces such as workers, peasants, working intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie and conscientious national capitalists and, relying on it, establish the people's power. And he elucidated that the democratic national united front and the people's power should be guided by the working class and put forward the 13-point programme for action the people's power has to carry out at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's line on establishing the people's power showed a clear-cut direction of struggle and gave firm confidence to the Korean Communists and people and made them turn out courageously to frustrate every description of Right and Left "allegations" of opportunists and establish the genuine people's power.

Thanks to the creative line of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership and energetic activities, we could establish a new type of people's power in good time in our country under the complex circumstances immediately after liberation, and strengthen and develop the people's power ceaselessly and thus carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution victoriously.

THE GUIDING COMPASS FOR CREATING THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

The line of creating the people's armed forces indicated in the work served as a guiding compass for the Korean Communists and people in the work of founding a regular revolutionary armed force in our country.

In order to become a completely sovereign and independent state, each country must have its own powerful national army. It was a task admitting no delay to create our national army capable of defending the country, nation and revolutionary gains, especially because of the obtaining situation that troops of U.S. imperialists who have fattened on overseas invasion and plunder of other nations and stretched out their crooked hands of aggression to our country over the last 100 years, were going to occupy south Korea right after liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must build a revolutionary regular army with our own efforts despite any adversity." (Ibid., p. 17.)

This teaching contained his original idea on self-defence to defend one's country on one's own and represents an out-and-out revolutionary and anti-imperialist stand taken by him on the basis of the bitter lessons of our nation's history and of a keen analysis of the prevailing situation immediately following liberation and aggressive intention of the U.S. imperialists.

Already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung obtained a firm asset to create a regular revolutionary armed force in the future in our country. He formed in April, 1932 the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary people's armed force in our country, of progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths with the members of the Korean Revolutionary Army and of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League reared over a long period as its nuclear backbone. He tempered and reared the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into indestructible iron ranks, a one-beats-a-hundred cadre army, equipped with rich experiences of revolutionary war and of founding the revolutionary armed forces and prepared both politically and militarily, in the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In his historic work Comrade Kim Il Sung, referring to the creation of a regular national army, stressed that a revolutionary army should be founded with the revolutionary fighters steeled and brought up in the thick of ordeals of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and with sons and daughters of the toiling people including workers and peasants. And he taught that we should inherit the traditions such as the spirit of ardently loving the country and the people, the burning hatred for the enemy, the revolutionary spirit of overcoming whatever difficulties and hardships and rising up by his own efforts, the traditional spirit of the unity between the officers and the soldiers and between the army and the people, the revolutionary comradeship, the popular style of work and the voluntary military discipline, and the revolutionary order of the life, which had been manifested among the members of the People's Revolutionary Army in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and educate and bring up the revolutionary army to be newly built up on them.

The line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a correct one which firmly guaranteed the building of the regular revolutionary armed force and which was run through with the idea of self-defence. Thanks to this outstanding line and the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his energetic activities for its implementation, the preparatory work for building a modern regular armed force was organized and carried on in time in our country and, on this basis, the Korean People's Army, the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, was founded. Thus our people were able to defend firmly the dignity of the nation and the gains of the revolution from the enemy's encroachment.

* * *

The work of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland" published 27 years ago is a classical work which gave a clear-cut answer to the question of how to establish the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the theory in his work contributes greatly to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on building the Party, state and armed forces. It is also a classical work which has given a definite answer to the question of how to build a new society after attaining national liberation. Today, too, it encourages forcefully the struggle of the working class and the revolutionary people for national liberation, power and the building of a new society.

Mun Gwang Hun

SPLENDID RESULTS SCORED IN RURAL TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have promoted powerfully the rural technical revolution along the bright path indicated by him in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and at the Fifth Congress of our Party, and have scored splendid results in carrying it out.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

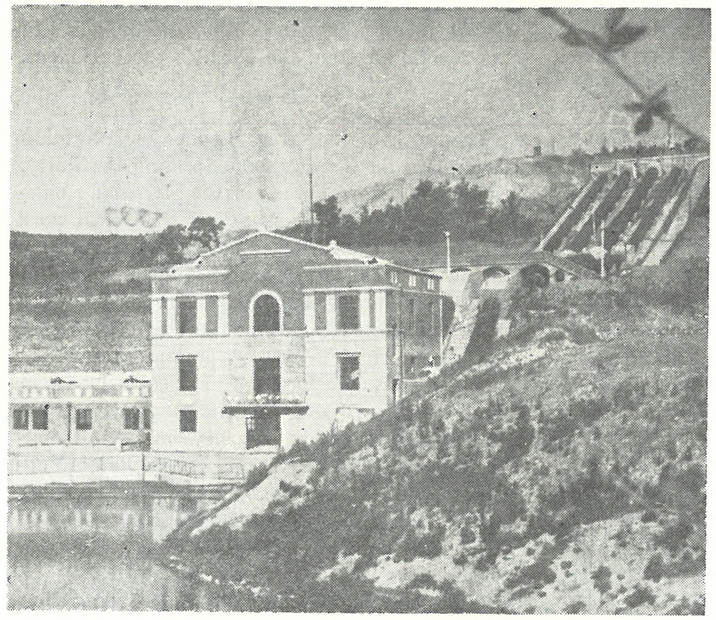
"The technical revolution in the rural areas is an important revolutionary task which consists of developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level, bringing abundance to the peasants and freeing them from heavy labour, by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technology and by extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 48.)

The rural technical revolution advanced by the fatherly Leader is a great revolution of developing the agricultural productive forces, improving the life of our peasants and freeing them from arduous and heavy labour; it is a pressing historic task to be fulfilled for accelerating the working-classization and revolutionization of the peasants, finally solving the peasant and agricultural questions and winning the complete victory of socialism.

The Leader defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the basic contents of the rural technical revolution and has led the revolution along the correctest way.

The tasks of the rural technical revolution have been successfully carried on under his wise guidance, with the result that ours has today turned into an advanced socialist countryside and our agriculture is gradually industrialized.

Our Party paid primary attention to irrigation in the rural technical revolution and has built a number of pumping stations in various parts of the country with huge state investment. Photo shows the second stage pumping station of the Kiyang Irrigation System



The greatest achievement in the rural technical revolution is the brilliant completion of the historic task of irrigation.

Taking into full account the age-old desire of our peasants for irrigation and weather and peculiarities of agricultural production in our country, the fatherly Leader defined irrigation as the first and foremost task of the rural technical revolution and led its implementation in the van.

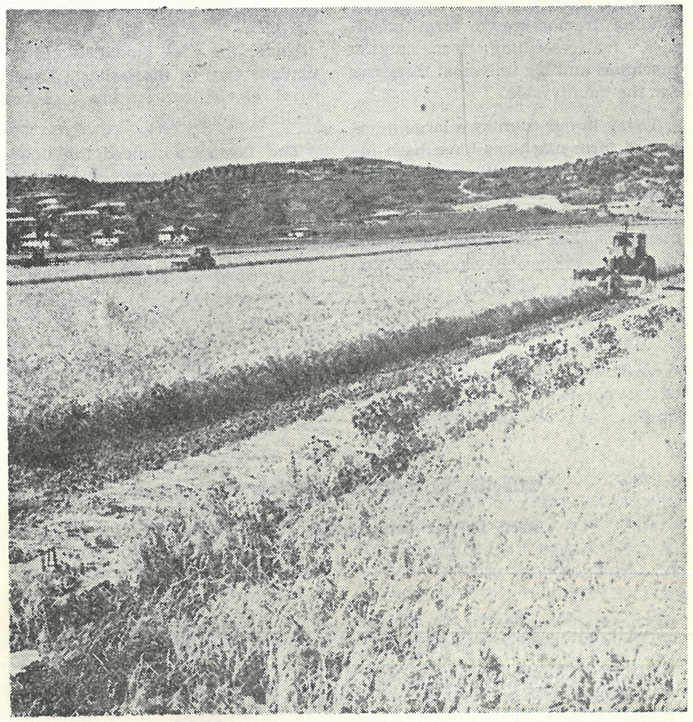
Right after the liberation he took a shovel in his hands and first broke ground for the project of the improvement of the Potong-gang River. This marked the start of grand nature-remaking projects in this land. He went to irrigation construction sites across high and low hills and deep valleys, and personally examined blueprints and taught in detail how to construct irrigation works, even telling builders where rivers should be stopped by dams and where irrigation channels cut.

Under his direct guidance and care monumental irrigation systems such as the Pyongnam, Kiyang, Ojidon, Amnokgang-district and other irrigation systems have sprung up, covering the whole country with ramified irrigation networks.

As a result, paddy-field irrigation has been completed, and sprinkler and other irrigations have been extensively introduced in vegetable and other dry fields in our country today. Last year we introduced sprinkler irrigation in 50,000 *chongbo* of dry fields in a little over two months, adding another brilliant page to our history of irrigation.

In the last several years we have directed great efforts to the draining projects and completely freed the major rice-producing areas from the damage of standing water. And we have widely conducted river improvement projects, dyke projects for controlling tidewater and afforestation works to protect better paddy and dry fields and crops from natural calamities.

Consequently, there has been established a perfect irrigation system in our country that ensures high and stable harvests every year whatever long spell of drought or rain may come.



A bumper year has visited the Chongsan plain. Rice harvest is now at its height

We have energetically accelerated the mechanization of agriculture.

After the liberation the fatherly Leader, for the future modernization of our agriculture, established farm-machine hire stations, bases for rural mechanization, in the wake of the historic agrarian reform. In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War and in the difficult period of post-war rehabilitation and construction he resolutely exploded all the silly assertions of class enemies at home and abroad and saw that powerful, independent tractor and automobile industries were built to open a big way to the mechanization of agriculture.

In recent ten years the number of tractors serving the rural economy grew 3.5 times and lorries 7 times. Farm-machine stations have been set up in all cities and counties. Now we see tractors, lorries and other modern farm machines working

on all farms throughout the country.

Those factories and enterprises in the direct service of agriculture mass-produce various types of new, efficient, modern farm machines including tractor-drawn farm machines, maize-seedling transplanting machines and big universal threshers for the countryside.

Today in our country a large number of farm machines have been introduced in agriculture and their utilization has risen. As a result, the proportion of farming work done by machines has increased markedly, and the Party's policy of gradually switching over to comprehensive mechanization while putting stress on the mechanization of arduous and exhausting work is achieving a brilliant reality.

Under the wise guidance and meticulous care of the fatherly Leader, rural electrification has also been realized splendidly.

The Leader advanced the line of building hydropower stations and thermal power stations in proper combination and constructing big power stations and medium and small power stations in parallel, and has strengthened and developed the power bases of the country to push ahead with the electrification of agriculture vigorously.

As a result, all farm villages and farm households in our country are supplied with electricity and even hamlets in the depths of mountains have electric lights. Electricity is in wide use not only for the home life of peasants but for working machines and generating heat in agricultural production.

At present, the annual consumption of electricity in the countryside amounts to 1,000,000,000 kwh, which is spent mostly on production. This shows that the proportion of electricity consumed in the countryside is very large, and that our country has already attained the level of the world's advanced countries in the field of rural electrification.

Effective agricultural chemicals such as herbicides and insecticides are extensively used in our countryside. Photo shows spraying of agricultural chemicals on the Anak Farm

The completion of rural electrification marks an epochal event in further developing the agricultural productive forces, lightening the arduous labour of peasants and speeding up the building of a communist countryside.

Thanks to the warm solicitude of the fatherly Leader, a big progress has been registered in chemicalization of agriculture as well.

Since immediately after the liberation the Leader has attached great significance to the development of chemical industry and has seen to it that many big chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemical factories have been built. As a result, the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals has rapidly grown in quantity and a qualitative change taken place in their composition, which has led to great successes in chemicalization of agriculture.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields was 3.2 times in 1969 over 1960 and their qualitative composition, too, improved. Besides nitrogenous, phosphorous and potassic fertilizers, microelement fertilizers suited to soil and properties of crops are supplied in quantities to the countryside.

The supply of insecticides, germicides and other agricultural chemicals to the countryside has increased every year to protect crops more efficiently against damage from blights and insect pests. Highly effective herbicides have been supplied in a large quantity to free our peasants from weeding, a most labourious farming work.

As seen above, irrigation has been completed and electrification realized in our agriculture, and signal results have been attained in mechanization and chemicalization which play a decisive role in bringing agricultural labour close to industrial labour.

All these brilliant achievements in the rural technical revolution owe entirely to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

As the technical revolution has progressed successfully in the countryside and the enthusiasm of the peasants for production risen remarkably, all branches of agricultural production have made big progress. Now we gather in a high and stable harvest every year despite bad weather. Our country has now solved completely the food problem and laid the firm basis of grain production which will make it possible to develop all other branches of agriculture more quickly.

The animal husbandry has also entered a new path of development on the basis of up-to-date technology. Especially, under the wise guidance of the Leader we have effected a great turn in the development of the poultry industry in the recent years; we can now produce over 700 million eggs and large quantities of chicken every year by industrial methods. Modern pig farms have appeared in various parts of the country producing a large amount of pork.

A great change has taken place in fruit-growing as well.

As the rural technical revolution has been powerfully promoted and agricultural production has steadily grown under the sagacious guidance of the fatherly Leader, our peasants' life has improved every year, and they now enjoy an abundant, cultured life.

Now our peasants and all other people are unfolding a more vigorous and worthy struggle to put into practice as early as possible the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan charted by the Leader.

The Leader set it as the central task of the Six-Year Plan for the settlement of the rural question to step up the rural technical revolution for narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour drastically and delivering the peasants from arduous and hard work, to make agricultural production highly intensive and develop all branches of agriculture speedily, and to lessen markedly the gap between the workers and the peasants in living standards and between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions.

When this programmatic task is carried out, our prosperous socialist countryside will put on a fresher look.

With the successful fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution put forward by the Leader, our industry will supply agriculture with more tractors, trucks and modern farm machines and a larger amount of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and other agricultural chemicals.

By effecting comprehensive mechanization and all-round chemicalization in the rural economy with the powerful support of industry, we will in the near future reduce the labour force expended per *chongbo* of paddies to 60-80 man-days and that of dry fields to 20-30 man-days on an average, thus making a farmer cultivate five to six *chongbo* of paddies or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry fields at least, and will gradually introduce an eight-hour working day on the co-operative farms and turn ours into a more modern and cultured socialist countryside.

The bright prospects of the Six-Year Plan opened by the fatherly Leader give our people and peasants immense strength and courage and rouse them to a new heroic struggle and brilliant feat of labour.

Automation Gauge and Instrument Branch Factory Pays

Our engineering industry is now confronted with a pressing task to further develop electronic and automation industries and produce automation elements, instruments and gauges in large quantities for narrowing down the distinctions between heavy and light labour, eliminating heat-affected and harmful labour and extensively introducing semi-automation and automation in all the domains of the national economy.

The respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to widely introduce semi-automation and automation in different areas of the national economy according to the Party's line, electronic and automation industries should be rapidly developed. We should further expand and strengthen large-scale electronic and automation industry bases and, at the same time, build small and medium-sized automation gauge and instrument factories in many places through a mass movement."

According to the teaching of the Leader, our people are building small and medium-sized automation gauge and instrument factories through a mass movement, while further expanding and strengthening the large-scale electronic and automation industry bases.

In the first half of this year alone, a number of such branch factories have appeared in Pyongyang, Hamhung and other parts of the country, which produce hundreds of sorts of automation gauges and instruments.

The automation gauge and instrument branch factory of the February 8th Cement Factory is one of them.

It stands by the cement factory. It is a moderate, cosy plant.

They say that it would be housed by modern buildings in the future, but now it has three low buildings and only 90 workers, a half of them are women.

This factory came into existence early this year.

Ten-odd years ago the cement factory had a gauge workteam. This workteam expanded into a gauge workshop, and then has developed into a branch factory this year in accordance with the teaching of the Leader.

Deeply conscious of the significance of the development of electronic and automation industries in carrying out the three major tasks of the technological revolution, workers and technicians at the different shops of the cement factory turned out as one in a struggle for laying solid material and technical foundations of the branch factory under the guidance of the factory's Party organization; they handed over a number of machines and equipment to or manufactured them for, the new factory.

The state sent it machine tools such as turning lathes and drilling machines.

Deeming it their great honour and pride to put into practice the Leader's far-reaching plan for introducing semi-automation and automation in all the fields of the national economy, workers and technicians of the branch factory have expanded their factory buildings and, at the same time, turned out necessary cutters, polishers and other machines and equipment and scores of kinds of jigs and tools, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

A worker designed a machine for binding iron core and manufactured it with the help of his colleagues. A technician visited other factories, succeeded in building a high-frequency induction furnace and a wire drawing machine with the assistance of technicians there, thus enabling his factory to meet its requirement for such materials as magnets and coil wires by itself.

In this way, the branch factory had processing, assembling, press, gauge and instrument workteams and a technical preparatory room.

Since the inauguration of their factory, workers and technicians have pushed ahead vigorously with the production of automation gauges and instruments, along with the work of laying the factory's solid material and technical foundations.

Basing themselves on their experiences and technique and skill, they made rather complex gauges and instruments from the outset.

In the first half of this year, this branch factory mass-produced ten-odd sorts of gauges and instruments including intermediate relay.

When they had a new task of producing time-limit relay and other four very complex meters and instruments, the workers there had to combat a good stiff difficulty because they lacked experience and did not have technique and skill to do so.

The workers and technicians there made up their mind to manufacture them on their own without fail in order to further develop the country's automation industry, and carried on energetic research and had heated discussions. At last they succeeded in turning out trial products. They tirelessly strove to raise their technology and skill and they now mass-produce these new goods.

With their level of technique and skill lifted, they set out to launch a mass drive for remoulding the existing equipment and introducing new work methods.

Recently they worked out a new welding method ten-odd times more efficient than the old one and introduced many technical innovation proposals including the method of pressing materials by making use of several molds simultaneously, which is five-odd times more efficient than the old method.

All these have boosted the labour productivity of the branch factory.

Various gauges and instruments produced at this branch factory are supplied to the February 8th Cement Factory and many other cement plants and factories and enterprises for semi-automation or automation of production processes.

The line advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on building small and medium-sized automation gauge and instrument factories demonstrates its increasingly greater vitality and might for its correctness.

Song Se Jin

Country Life As Good As in Towns

The other day I found time to take a bus trip to a rural village from Hamhung, the provincial seat. There were a considerable number of passengers. Soon after the bus left, some travellers started conversations, which became livelier and more boastful gradually.

A young man said he obtained qualification for agro-engineer last year, a co-operative farmer gave an account of the water supply works now under way in the Undong village and another one chimed in, saying that TV set was installed in every house of his village.

An old man from Suhung-*ri* said that in the past people had to trudge along more than 12 km.-long stretch of path with rice-bags on their back for a few cents but now bus service is opened in his neighbouring villages too and added that he himself was happy to go by bus to the provincial seat for a visit to his relatives.

The bus soon reached the Red Flag Suhung Co-operative Farm via the county seat.

On the sunny hillside stood the spectacular building—the "Room for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung"—which was surrounded by rows of modern dwelling houses and the farm's club, school, kindergarten, nursery, shop, bath house, barber shop and other nice-looking service facilities. The village reminded me of a small town and my first impression was that the co-op farm creditably put into practice the teaching of Premier Kim Il Sung who said: **"The most important task confronting us at present for a better livelihood of the people is to rapidly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and the peasants in living standards and between the urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions."**

I had an interview with chairman of the management board of the co-op farm first.

At the beginning of our conversation, he spoke of the on-the-spot guidance the fatherly Leader gave to his farm on several occasions.

It was June 16, 1967. The Leader came and looked to every facet of the farmers' life, acquainting himself in detail with the work of the clinic, school education, commodity supply service and the study and cultural life of the co-op farmers. He gave instructions to build more dwellings, designating the sites and explaining the structure and even paying close attention to the question of drinking water. He taught many other things about how to improve the farmers' life.

Immensely encouraged by the Leader's great love and solicitude the functionaries and farmers of the co-op farm worked with redoubled vigour to carry out his instructions.

As a result, their life has improved remarkably, and a great change has taken place in the co-op farm's work.

Here are a few of my eye-witness accounts.

I met a farmer named Kim Song Yol, a member of workteam No. 3 of the farm. When I called on him at his home, he was spending a pleasant time with his family in front of a TV set. The host was glad to see me and led me into his house.

The first few minutes' chat with him revealed that before liberation he toiled as a farm hand of a landlord and had no plot of land and no cottage to himself.

Bitterly recalling his past life hard pressed by the Japanese swines and the landlord, he related with deep emotion stories about free distribution of the land by the Leader, formation of the co-operative farm and about his present happy life in the tax-free village. Now, he lives in a cosy house provided by the state free of charge and does farming with the help of machines. He said with emphasis that his share of rice last year would be enough to last three years for his whole family. His narration seemed to be endless.

His mother joined in our talk. Pointing to a tall water tower on the hill, she said that water service is now available at all houses and added that her today's life is so nice that she sometimes feels as if she is in a dream, particularly when she looks back on the olden days she had spent in appalling poverty, fettered by feudalistic humiliation, and colonial exploitation. In those days she had to carry water jar on her head several times a day. In the end she said to me impressively: "I can say there is no limit to our Premier's great care and favour for us peasants. We will not be able to tell all about his solicitude, even if we may talk for ages."

I was shown around the village hospital, previously a clinic.

Furnished with good medical appliances and equipment, it has internal, surgical, pediatric, dental and obstetric treatment departments, plus X-ray room, physical therapheutic room, laboratory and dispensary. Annexed to it were inpatients' ward and children's ward.

According to the explanation of the hospital director, one doctor or assistant doctor serves every 300 inhabitants, there is a specified health-card for each villager and prophylactic treatment is conducted in a thoroughgoing way.

In this village, too, as in other areas, women co-op farmers are able to get delivery help any time at the well-appointed maternity ward. As for the children's ward, it is also well furnished.

That is to say, all the villagers now enjoy greater benefit of free medical care than before.

When the western sky was aglow with beautiful twilight as the dusk fell, the radio studio of the farm announced that the mechanizing workteam would have a pass-on-technique study of lorries and tractors.

I learned that the co-op farm is training drivers in advance, for a

larger number of farm machines were expected to be supplied by the state again this year.

The chairman of the management board said that all the young folks in his farm are becoming agro-technicians, that the level of general knowledge of the co-op farmers has risen and that newspapers, magazines and other publications are delivered to every farm house.

Such a life is not a case with the Suhung village alone.

In our country the decision of the Fifth Party Congress is being implemented quickly. As a result, bus service is opened in more than 2,200 villages, over 600 village clinics have developed into hospitals and 540 or more villages have been provided with water service.

Under the warm affection of Premier Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, urban civilization is being introduced into the countryside speedily. Little wonder that the life in our socialist rural communities is as good as in towns.

Han Soo Chon

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country (6)

STRUGGLE FOR CONSOLIDATING VICTORY IN AGRARIAN REFORM

In our country the agrarian reform was carried out in a matter of 20 days and in the most thoroughgoing way thanks to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

As a result of the agrarian reform, the land owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and landlords and the land which had been continuously leased out, 1,000,325 *chongbo* in all, were confiscated without compensation and 981,390 *chongbo* of them were distributed gratis to the farm hands, landless peasants and short-landed peasants comprising 724,522 households.

With the victorious carrying out of the historic agrarian reform, the feudal system of landownership, which had kept our countryside in a state of mediaeval backwardness and stagnation for thousands of years, was abolished once and for all and the centuries-old desire of our peasants for land translated into reality with brilliance.

The agrarian reform freed the agricultural productive forces of our country from the fetters of feudal production relations and rendered it possible to rapidly develop the rural economy and give a strong impetus to the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole national economy.

Moreover, with the splendid accomplishment of the agrarian reform, the economic footholds of the reactionary forces entrenched in the countryside were wiped out, the worker-peasant alliance was strengthened, the political enthusiasm of the peasants rose greatly and a solid social foundation was laid for the democratization of the political, economic and cultural life in our country.

Our peasants who had been oppressed and humiliated before became genuine masters of the countryside and, together with the advanced working class, they became the main force in building up a sovereign and independent state, wealthy and strong.

The agrarian reform also exerted a tremendous revolutionary influence upon the south Korean people and peasants in their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and inspired them vigorously to the struggle for land.

The shining victory of the agrarian reform was not only a great event in the history of Korea but also an event of great significance in the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the East.

It is one of the important tasks for the Party and the state of the working class to follow up the successes gained in the agrarian reform.

At the Sixth Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of our Party held in April 1946, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"...Now that the agrarian reform has been completed victoriously, our Party is confronted with the important task of consolidating and following up this victory. The victory of the agrarian reform can only be consolidated and followed up by strengthening the forces of the Party and correctly implementing its policy in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 47.)

No matter how successfully the agrarian reform is carried out, unless revolutionary measures are taken to consolidate and follow up its victory, it is impossible to safeguard the successes gained in the agrarian reform nor is it possible for those peasants who are given land to enjoy the substantial benefits of the agrarian reform.

The situation created in our countryside following the agrarian reform called for the solution of this problem as a matter of greater urgency.

The overthrown landlord class and reactionaries left no means untried to bring to naught the victory of the agrarian revolution. Spreading vile propaganda and reactionary rumours such as "The land will lie idle without landlords," "Don't be delighted to have land," they caused unrest among the people and even viciously retaliated upon the peasants who were given land and Party members.

On the other hand, the conditions of the peasants who received land were difficult economically.

Their long-cherished desire for land having been realized, they were in high glee. But they were short of draught animals, fertilizers, seed grains and farm implements needed for their farming.

It is, therefore, essential to properly handle all problems arising after the agrarian reform. For it is an important matter concerning whether or not the victory of the agrarian reform can be consolidated, whether or not the revolutionary zeal of the peasantry can be steadily raised and whether or not the agricultural productive forces can be developed.

Having penetrated deep into all these matters that arose in our rural communities after the agrarian reform and looking far into the future course of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, took wise measures to consolidate and follow up the victory of the agrarian revolution and improve the rural work as a whole at the earliest possible date.

EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF CLASS POSITION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The most important task in shattering the pernicious manoeuvres of the overthrown exploiting classes and carrying through the rural policy of our Party was to expand and consolidate the Party's class position in the countryside.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave the following instruction:

"...Our Party should further fortify its footholds in the countryside, consolidating and developing the successes in the agrarian reform. The Party should not only organize its cells in factories and enterprises, but also go deep into the midst of the poor peasants and farm hands in the rural areas and extensively conduct the work of organizing Party cells there. The most important duty facing our Party is to expand and reinforce its positions in order to prepare for the forthcoming battle." (Ibid., p. 52.)

Expansion and strengthening of our Party's footholds in the countryside afford a decisive guarantee for smashing the vicious manoeuvrings of the counter-revolutionary elements and ensuring the correct implementation of its policy.

For the expansion and strengthening of our Party's footholds in the rural areas, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw to it that the poor peasants and farm hands who had taken an active part in the carrying out of the agrarian reform and devoted themselves especially to the struggle against the class enemies were admitted into the Party extensively to enlarge its ranks and, at the same time, Party cells were organized in each village and their role was enhanced in every way.

Thanks to the wise policy set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the forces of the Party grew rapidly and many Party cells were newly formed in the rural communities.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took steps to tighten the Party's organizational discipline and maintain the purity of its ranks and their steel-strong unity.

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our Party continued to wage a strenuous struggle to purge the factionalists and alien elements from its ranks. In particular, it intensified political education for arming its cadres and entire membership with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and led them to put up a principled struggle against all manifestations of deviations that went against its line.

As a result, the iron unity and cohesion of the Party ranks and the Party's organizational discipline, based on its monolithic ideology, were strengthened and its prestige rose remarkably among the broad peasant masses.

Besides, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, undertook that the work of the local government bodies and working people's organizations

including the peasants' associations, mass political organizations of the peasants, was further improved through the role of those nuclear peasants tested and seasoned in the course of the agrarian reform.

According to the policy advanced by him, our Party firmly built up the *ri* and *myon* people's committees with poor peasants and farm hands tempered and tried in the practical struggle and made clean riddance of alien elements who had wormed their way into the people's power organs.

Our Party amalgamated the rural committes in all parts of the countryside with the peasants' associations, placed rural nuclear elements, tested and steeled, in leading positions in the peasants' associations and thus built up these associations solidly from a class standpoint. At the same time, our Party strengthened the work of the Democratic Youth League, which had played a big role in the agrarian reform, and the work of the Women's Union, thereby rallying the broad masses closer around the Party.

Meanwhile, our Party further enhanced the role of its members in the security and procuratorial organs so that the workers in this domain could reliably defend the successes gained in the agrarian reform and fully ensure the security of people's lives and property.

Along with this, our Party expanded the ranks of the peasant self-defence corps organized with each rural village as a unit and strengthened its guidance of them to elevate their role in every way.

Consequently, our Party's positions in the countryside were fortified rapidly and the shady manoeuvres of the reactionary forces disclosed and frustrated in good time. This rendered it possible to implement our Party's policy more thoroughly in the rural districts.

STRUGGLE FOR SUCCESS IN FIRST-YEAR FARMING AFTER AGRARIAN REFORM

A very important thing in consolidating the victory of the agrarian reform was to make the first-year farming after the agrarian reform successful.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Party organs and Party organizations at all levels must remember that only by successfully carrying out the first sowing following the agrarian reform, will it be possible to consolidate the victory of the agrarian reform and triumphantly solve all the difficult political and economic problems that lie ahead." (Ibid., p. 48.)

As the agrarian reform in our country was enforced before the sowing season, it was particularly important to carry out the first-year farming successfully, because only by so doing, would it be possible to shatter the pernicious propaganda of the overthrown exploiting classes, greatly raise the revolutionary zeal of the peasants, consolidate the victory of the agrarian reform and develop the rural economy at a fast pace.

An important thing in successfully carrying out the first-year farming after the agrarian reform was to find a satisfactory solution of the problems of draught cattle, seeds, farm implements, fertilizers, etc., which were badly needed in farming.

Formerly, our country was a backward colonial agrarian country where agricultural production was dependent on old-fashioned farm implements such as plough, hoe, sickle and spade. On top of this, owing to the ever harsher colonial plunder by Japanese imperialism and the exploitation by feudal landlords, the productive forces of agriculture declined still further.

Immense was the joy of the peasants who became masters of land through the agrarian reform carried out in the liberated country. But they felt a lack of everything when they set about farming on their own land.

The head of draught cattle, among other things, was only 1 for every 3.5 households.

The overthrown landlords and other reactionary classes, taking advantage of such a situation in the countryside, resorted to still more undisguised hostile acts aimed at undermining the brilliant victory of the agrarian reform.

The class enemies openly tried to spoil the successes gained in the agrarian reform, threatening some peasants whose class awareness was inadequate.

If, in such a situation, the state leaves the peasants to themselves on the plea of theirs being the private peasant economy, instead of giving them assistance, they would be unable to do their farming properly and, in that case, the consolidation of the victory of the agrarian reform might be impeded in no small measure.

Taking all these things into full account, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw that the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea adopted a "decision on the preparation of spring sowing" already at the time when the agrarian reform was at its height. He also took all possible measures to fill up the shortage of draught animals, seed grains, farm implements, fertilizers and so forth.

The state, first of all, shared out to the poor peasants and farm hands the draught cattle seized from landlords at the time of the agrarian reform, so that they could do their farming well. At the same time, it purchased draught cattle from the northern inland area and sold them to the labouring peasants in the plain areas at cheap prices.

The care taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, of our peasants was not confined to this.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, set up a peasant bank to solve the financial problems arising in sowing and other farm work.

The peasant bank founded by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, functioned under the direction of the people's committee. It had the basic mission of ensuring farming funds preferentially to the poor peasants and farm hands who were given land.

With the establishment of the peasant bank the peasants not only were freed from the exploitation by usurers but also became able to obtain, through the bank, funds for their immediate farming.

In only one and a half month since its inception, the peasant bank loaned out 150 million *won* to the peasants for their farming.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw that all available measures were taken to solve the problems of seed grains, farm implements and fertilizers essential for farming.

He took steps to see that the seed grains and farm implements taken from landlords were distributed gratuitously to the poor peasants and farm hands, that the middle peasants were persuaded to share their seed grains and farm implements with the poor peasants and farm hands and that oxen-sharing teams were formed with several households as a unit to make good the shortage of draught cattle.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, set up rural consumers' cooperatives so that the peasants could buy farm implements, fertilizers and daily necessities at low prices. As to chemical fertilizer, he made sure that it was exchanged on the barter system and in this case preference was given to the poor peasants and farm hands who received the lands and that to those peasants who were not in a position to pay the price in kind, fertilizer was supplied in advance on condition of repayment in autumn.

Besides, for those peasants who were short of provisions, he took state measures to grant grain loan in order that no hindrance might be caused to their farming.

While strengthening state assistance to the peasants in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw to it that an all-mass movement was launched to render active help to the peasants in sowing and rice transplanting.

In response to the call of the fatherly Leader, "assistance brigades for sowing" and "assistance brigades for rice transplanting" were organized at factories, mines, enterprises, offices and schools in different parts of the country. Tens of thousands of young people went out to the rural districts where they worked hard with peasants, encouraging them in their struggle for increased production.

Meanwhile, functionaries of political parties and social organizations and propagandists conducted brisk mass political work among the peasant masses, explaining to them the historic significance of the agrarian reform and ways for consolidating its victory.

The powerful state assistance and social support given to the peasants under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made them renew their firm determination to repay the great favour of the fatherly Leader with loyalty.

Under the guidance of the people's committees, the peasants, getting over all difficulties and obstacles, formed some 70,000 "rural production teams" and more than 16,000 "shock brigades for increased agricultural production" in all parts of the country. Helping and leading forward each other, they displayed a high degree of patriotic zeal in agricultural production.

As a result, spring sowing and rice transplanting were successfully carried out in good time and the sown area widened to exceed the plan.

The signal victory in sowing and other farm work gave the peasant masses a great pride and confidence and proved a telling blow to the class enemies who attempted overtly and covertly to undermine the brilliant successes gained in the historic agrarian reform.

INSTITUTION OF SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL TAX IN KIND

The question of abolishing the farm rents and all sorts of exacting taxes and levies and introducing a democratic taxation system in the countryside after the agrarian reform was raised as a matter of great importance in speedily rehabilitating and developing the rural economy and improving the material and cultural standards of the peasants.

After the agrarian reform, the peasants who were granted land did their farming with the material and financial assistance of the state and social support. Yet, they were much anxious to know how their farm produce was to be disposed of and what amount of taxes they would pay.

In addition, the class enemies circulated all sorts of reactionary, false rumours, saying: "The state would take away all the harvests of the peasants," and

"Though lands have been given to the peasants the state would collect taxes greater than the farm rents before and they would be more badly off."

Foreseeing all these things, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forward a wise policy of abolishing all kinds of farm rents and miscellaneous taxes and introducing a rational, graduated taxation system in the wake of the agrarian reform.

In line with the policy presented by him, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea promulgated the Law on the Agricultural Tax in Kind on June 27, 1946.

In this regard, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The system of agricultural tax in kind adopted by the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea provides that the peasants should pay 25 per cent of their harvests as tax in kind for provisions of the workers and office employees and can dispose of the remainder freely. Thus, the peasants, who had been plundered of the bulk of their farm produce due to the farm rents, delivery of grain and other exacting taxes and levies in the past, have now come to take 75 per cent of the whole harvest, which has created very favourable conditions for the improvement of their livelihood. This will play a big part in consolidating the successes in the agrarian reform, developing the agricultural production, promoting exchange of goods between town and country and strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry." (Selection of Kim Il Sung's Works, Korean ed., Vol. I, p. 157.)

The introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind, which properly combines the interests of the peasants and the state and social interests, was a popular measure for betterment of the peasants' living and for the prosperity and development of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw that the rate of agricultural tax in kind was set with serious consideration for the fertility and productivity of land and the living condition of the peasants, instead of equalizing it.

According to the policy laid down by him, the rate of tax in kind was fixed mainly at 25 per cent of the harvest. It was set at 27 per cent for paddy fields and 23 per cent for dry fields. As for fire-fields in the mountainous areas which yield the poorest harvests the standard rate was 10 per cent.

The introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind emancipated the peasants from all sorts of miscellaneous taxes and rapidly facilitated the exchange of goods between town and country.

In the years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our peasants were robbed of the greater part of their farm produce under the names of "poll tax," "income tax" and scores of other kinds of levies plus forced delivery of grain. So, it was out of the question for them to have any surplus products to sell.

However, with the introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind, they were now able to purchase industrial goods they needed by selling their surplus grain and oil-bearing crops freely after paying the tax in kind. This led to a rapid promotion of the exchange of goods between towns and the countryside.

The institution of the system of agricultural tax in kind was also of great significance in further strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

When the working class is in power, the worker-peasant alliance, different from that in the preceding period, is a political alliance based on the commonness of the political interests of the working class and the broad peasant masses and also an economic alliance based on the close combination of their economic interests.

The introduction of the system of agricultural tax in kind strengthened the production relations between industry and agriculture, thereby powerfully propelling the rapid growth of industry and the development of the rural economy and solidifying the economic basis of the worker-peasant alliance still further.

This epochal step taken by the state at the personal instance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, raised to a great extent the zeal of the peasants to produce even a single more grain so as to contribute to the building of a new state.

* * *

Under the sagacious guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the class position in the countryside was consolidated, all shades of counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the enemy to jeopardize the successes in the agrarian reform smashed in good time and all sufficient conditions were provided for the first-year farming which had presented itself as a very difficult problem following the agrarian reform.

As a result, a great upswing was brought about in agricultural production and the agrarian reform exhibited its great vitality ever more distinctly from day to day.

Kwangju Students' Movement That Added a Proud Page to Our People's History of Anti-Imperialist Struggle

The Japanese imperialists, the mortal enemy of the Korean people, stepped up madly preparations for a war of aggression in Asian countries between the late 1920's and the early 1930's.

In order to make Korea a "solid" rear and military beachhead for that war, they covered the whole country with their aggression troops, reactionary police and prisons and carried on the brutal suppression and murderous plunder of our people more desperately than ever.

Their atrocious repression and pillage touched off a wave of just patriotic struggle against their policy of aggression and colonial rule among the broad masses of the Korean people including workers, peasants and youth and students.

The Kwangju students' movement, sparked off by an arrogant national insult offered by Japanese students to Korean school girls on November 3, 1929, was a mass patriotic anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean youths and students which reflected the all-nation resistance of the Korean people to Japanese imperialism in those days.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Kwangju Student Incident... was a mass struggle in which tens of thousands of Korean youths and students rose against Japanese imperialism; it played a big part in inspiring the anti-Japanese spirit in broad sections of the Korean youth." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 584.)

The flames of patriotic struggle kindled by the Kwangju young students in the high spirit of beating down all the ferocious Japanese imperialist aggressors soon spread to all parts of the country including Pyongyang and Seoul like a prairie fire despite the bloody suppression of the Japanese imperialists' army and police and the obstruction of their stooges. The young students fought bravely the heavily-armed Japanese imperialist army and police with bare hands, chanting slogans "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Abolish colonial enslavement education!" and "Long live Korean independence!" The anti-Japanese struggle of the students started in Kwangju went on vigorously throughout the country for nearly six months, involving some 60,000 students of about 200 schools at all levels.

The Kwangju students' movement enjoyed active support and encouragement from workers and all sections of patriotic people in all parts of the country and internationalist support and encouragement from progressive youth and students of many countries.

This mass patriotic anti-Japanese movement demonstrated the ardent patriotic spirit and revolutionary stamina of our students to the whole world, inspired the broad masses of youth and students and people with a strong anti-Japanese spirit, dealt the Japanese imperialist colonialist marauders a heavy blow, and added a proud page to our people's history of anti-imperialist struggle.

But, the movement failed to win the final victory because it was not guided by an outstanding leader of revolution and by the correct revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics and because it was not connected closely with the struggle of the broad masses of workers and peasants.

It was only after the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the van of the revolution shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation, that the Korean revolution and youth movement could have their correct lines and move ahead along one straight road of victory.

Basing himself on a full analysis and review of the obtaining revolutionary situation and the preceding revolutionary movements, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

set forth the correctest *Juche*-motivated Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and personally organized and guided the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years, and thereby defeated finally the brigandish Japanese imperialists, attained the restoration of the country, the burning desire of our people, and opened up a bright road to the construction of a new state.

Forty-three years have gone since the Kwangju students' movement and twenty-seven years, since the defeat of Japanese imperialism. After the country's liberation the people in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have built a strong socialist industrial state with powerful independent national economy, a brilliant national culture and an indestructible self-defence potential under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and have enjoyed a free, happy life to their heart's content as dignified and full-fledged masters of a strong independent, sovereign state taking their destiny into their hands.

Under the profound solicitude and care of the Leader the youth and students in the northern half of the Republic study free of charge at schools of all levels to their heart's content and pour all their energy and talent into the work for the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the people's welfare.

But the people and youth and students in south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists still fail to realize their age-old desire.

The U.S. imperialists, hindering in every way the independent reunification of the country by our people, have reduced south Korea to their complete colony and military base for aggression and carry on unprecedentedly barbarous fascist terror rule there. They have totally devastated south Korea's national industry and agriculture to make the south Korean people live the worst life. The Japanese militarists revived by the U.S. imperialists are reinvading south Korea to regain their old position of colonial ruler.

Today the south Korean people are subjected to double or treble exploitation and oppression by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and undergo untold miseries and sufferings.

South Korean schools have been militarized and fascistized and reduced to a profiteering ground. Youth and students, robbed of opportunities to learn, are forced to serve the colonial mercenary army of the U.S. imperialists and level the guns at their parents and brothers or to die a dog's death for their dirty war of aggression.

An early end must be put to the intolerable national misfortunes and untold miseries of the south Korean people and youth and students.

The only way to freedom and happiness for them is to drive the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists out of south Korea as soon as possible and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by our nation itself according to the three principles of national reunification, the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and the benevolent father of the Korean people, which are based on the immortal *Juche* idea.

The entire youth and students and people of north and south Korea, continuers of the glorious patriotic revolutionary traditions built up by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will unite as one and fight more vigorously to expel the foreign imperialists from south Korea and attain the country's reunification as early as possible.

Kim Jong Man

Korean Feature Film "A Flower Girl," Immortal Monumental Masterpiece

A new wide-screen colour feature film "A Flower Girl" is now on the screen at cinema houses of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and different parts of our country, calling forth the great admiration of the people.

The film produced by the Paekdusan creative staff of the Korean Feature Film Studio is based on the immortal classical masterpiece "A Flower Girl" created and staged at Wuchiatzu In 1930 which belonged to the early period of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It produced a great sensation at the recent 18th International Film Festival held in Czechoslovakia. The jury of the festival instituted a special prize and special medal for the film outside the festival rules for its high ideological and artistic value and awarded it them.

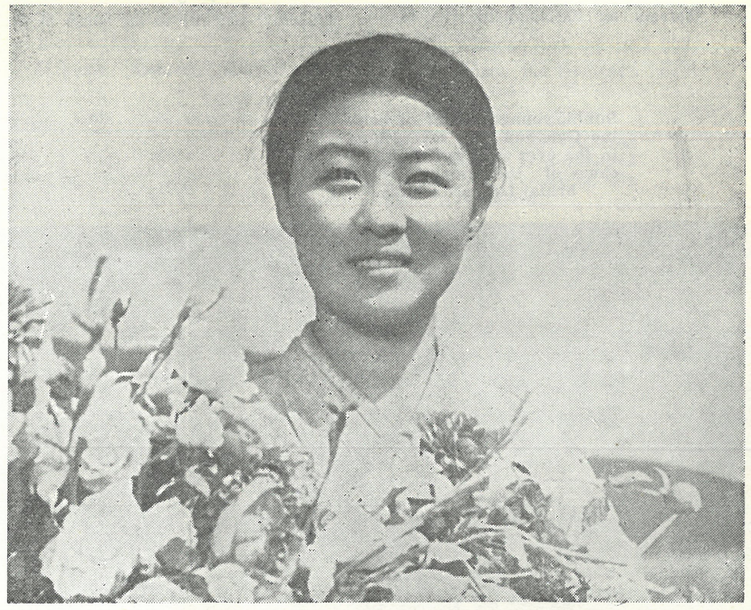
Already during his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung grew the deep roots of our revolutionary literature and art by originating the thought of *Juche*-oriented literature and art and splendidly putting it into practice.

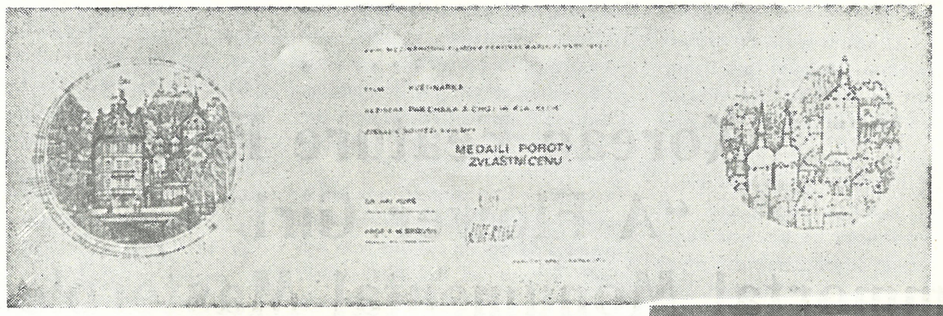
The immortal, classical masterpiece "A Flower Girl" is one of the literary pieces which opened up the glorious road of revolutionary literature and art under the guidance of the Leader. The literary work, along with the monumental pieces "A Sea of Blood" and "The Fate of A Self-defence Corps Member" created in those days, constitutes a valuable treasure which gave brilliance to the treasure-house of literature and art of socialist realism.

Action takes place in the late 1920's and early 1930's, when our nation was in the depths of distress due to the barbarous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The story deals with the life of Ggodbun, heroine, and her family. The heroine is the daughter of a poor farm

Ggodbun, once a miserable ordinary flower girl, now sells flowers for the sake of revolution as a revolutionary fighter





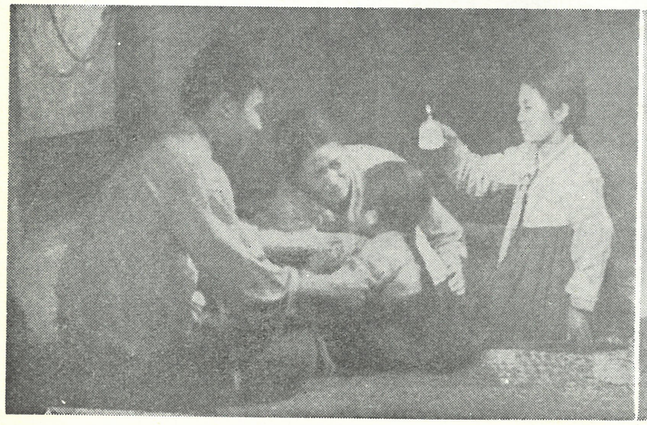
The letter of special prize and the special medal awarded by the 18th International Film Festival to feature film "A Flower Girl"

hand who lives in a wretched plight, cruelly exploited and maltreated by the Japanese imperialists and their stooge Pae, a landlord.

Deprived of the country and without a penny to afford the life and a patch of land to till, her mother works as servant for the landlord. Her family barely ekes out, living beneath human, ill-treated and despised.

Ggodbun's father fell sick and ended his life full of hardships. Her younger sister becomes totally blind because of the atrocities of the landlord. Her brother Cholyong, infuriated at the brutality, sets fire to the house of the landlord, and is arrested by the Japanese police on charge of "incendiarism." Her mother is sick in bed because of her exhausting toil.

Sunhi, younger sister of heroine Ggodbun, gets severe burn in the eyes and loses sight because of the atrocity of the brutal landlord's wife



Cholyong sets fire to the house of the cruel landlord who made his younger sister blind, and is arrested by the Japanese imperialist police

This miserable life of her family represents that of the Koreans in those days.

The little girl, heroine, toils and moils to find a way out of the plight.

Every day she goes to bushes climbing the ledge to pick flowers for sale.

Buy my flowers, buy my flowers,
pink and pretty,
Fragrant and bright, pink and pretty,
With the tenderness for my ailing mom.
Buy these flowers, these pink flowers.

Melodies of the theme song flow pathetically.

The girl wanders through the streets selling flowers until late at night, eating humble pie and shedding tears of sorrows. The doleful melodies of song linger conveying the inner feelings of the heroine.

The innocent girl believes that she can afford medicine for her mother by selling flowers, her mother will recover from her disease and then her family will become happy.

However, the earnest desire of the heroine, a dream of the daughter of one of those homeless and pennyless, down-trodden folks, never comes true.

Her mother, despite her illness, is forced to do torturous work and even beaten by the landlord.

One thunder-raging day the mother dies, leaving her two young daughters in the desolate world.

The heroine thinks to herself:

There is a saying that a single-hearted devotion turns a stone into a flower. Now my mother died. Is it because of the lack of my devotion to mom? Or else? Is it because my mother failed to appreciate all my filial devotion? I wanted to be most filial and faithful to her. But I could not offer my mother even a doze of medicine while she was alive. What is the cause of all these heartrending misfortunes?

But Ggodbun does not understand why.

Bereft of her mother, the only one to rely on, the heroine and her sister are lost in deep sorrow and feel a grudge against the world.

She goes a long way to see her brother in prison, only to be told that he is dead. At this heart-breaking news, she even thinks of killing herself, but at the thought of her pitiful blind sister she comes back home with tears of blood in her eyes.

At home, however, more dreadful news is waiting for her.

The landlord lured the blind sister and threw her away in a deep, snow-covered mountain as a sacrifice offered to chase off the devil which haunted his wife and made her sick.

Ggodbun's deep-seated resentment bursts into unquenchable flames of enmity, into a demand for vengeance.

The good-natured, innocent girl rises up and, at the risk of her life, assaults the house of the landlord to punish her enemy.

Her resistance means the declaration of a fight against the class enemy.

The spontaneous, individual resistance, however, is not effective enough to defeat the wicked and tyrannical enemy.

Like her brother, she fails and is captured and locked up in a shed.

Her brother, known to be dead, drops in at his home place on one of his missions for the revolution which he joined after his escape from the prison.

Her blind sister, saved by a hunter in the mountain, also comes with her brother.

As the enemy's atrocities are laid bare, the villagers turn out in a body and surge upon the landlord's house.

One day, Sunhi sells flowers singing songs on the street to help her elder sister buy her ailing mother medicine

Ggodbun knows her beloved younger sister is kidnapped and takes her revenge on the landlord

They deal with him and rescue Ggodbun.

On his reunion with the two sisters, her brother says:

"Ggodbun, I don't think you know yet all the reasons why we've had to live in tears of blood. That is because we have been deprived of our country. That is because the enemy like Japs and Pae have disturbed our happy life. Sis, such is the sorrow of homeless people, the tears of homeless people...."

Then, he turns to the villagers and ardently appeals to them to come out in support of the Korean Revolutionary Army organized and led by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung to liberate the country and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

The last scene again shows the heroine selling flowers.

But she is no longer what she used to be. She, who had to sell flowers with the tears of blood to make money for medicine for her mother in the sorrow of homeless and pennyless people, is now selling flowers with the pride and joy of helping the revolution, and with a firm faith in the victory of the revolution.

With the help of the revolutionary publications circulated, hidden in flower bundles, by Ggodbun who has been trained to be a loyal revolutionary fighter under the influence of her brother, people acquire the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through an artistic representation of the story, the film graphically exposes and condemns the exploiter society, the source of all miseries and sufferings, and the immorality and brutality of the exploiting classes. At the same time, it vividly shows the great truth that the only way out for the oppressed and exploited people lies in turning out for the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation."

The film gives a clear-cut answer to the urgent, vital question confronting the peoples in this era of revolution, the era of revolutionary storms.

The profound artistic generalization of the logical course of life in which an ordinary village girl is gradually brought to class consciousness and led on to the road of revolution proves the idea that the revolution is made not by any special persons but by ordinary people.

The fact that the film "A Flower Girl" produced after the revolutionary drama written nearly half a century ago so strongly moves contemporary people to tears and excites them to clench fists and to make a firm resolve to dedicate themselves to the cause of revolution is attributable, first of all, to the appealing power of the original dealing with profound social and political problems and its perfect ideological contents and artistic quality.

The success also owes to the craft of the film producers who, in filmizing the original drama, comprehensively and truthfully reproduced the characters and their life and skillfully brought out the national characteristics by applying cinematographic methods of representation so subtly that its ideological contents could be combined with the high artistic forms closely and its message could come over to us vividly.

The music holds a special place in the film.

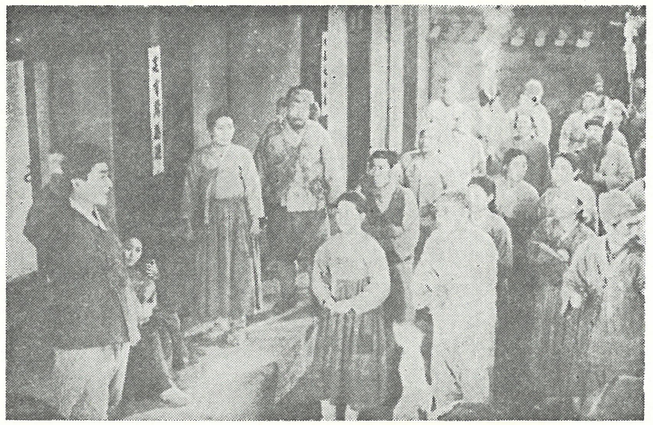
The music, full of national flavour, makes much for throwing in bold relief the message and the innermost feelings of the characters and, at the same time, it itself goes with unique system of musical representation. The music greatly helps elevating our film music to a new higher plane.

The actors and actresses also perform in an excellent way.

Today, the film "A Flower Girl" serves as a textbook for educating our people and younger generations in revolutionary spirit in their fight against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and all the other exploiting systems.

Yun Ok

Cholyong, now a member of the Korean Revolutionary Army organized and led by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, teaches his younger sister Ggodbun and the villagers the truth of revolution and calls them to the revolutionary struggle



Section Doctor System in Workers' District

The workers of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant who received the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, on many occasions are successfully carrying out their revolutionary tasks in good health. This owes to the profound care and solicitude shown by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for their life and health.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In our system, nothing is more precious than the people. We should develop our public health services to protect the lives of the people and further promote the health of the working people."

The Leader who had early set out on the road of revolution introduced a health service system for the people in the guerilla bases even in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After liberation he, on the brilliant revolutionary tradition, established a popular health service system—a system of free medical treatment—in our country. In particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an original line on introducing a section doctor system, an advanced medical service system, in keeping with the new demands of the revolution and construction.

The line has been brilliantly implemented in the Taean workers' district, too.

The district has its modern factory hospital with specialized treatment facilities and over 100 beds, where more than 40 medical workers are in service. The hospital also has facilities for producing various antibiotics and 150 kinds of medicines. In order to introduce the section doctor system the medical workers there set up a branch hospital in the factory, and regularly examine the workers' health for the promotion of their health.

Every doctor or doctress is in charge of workshops or workteams and has a health-care book to record the health condition, living environment, taste of every worker and even his favourate food. The doctor finds himself in the work place once in a few days or a week where he examines the health of the workers under his charge and writes down the result. According to the health-care book the doctor provides sick persons with medicine and weak people with tonics, and gives the healthy persons prophylactic treatment.

The doctors know full well the health conditions of the workers in their charge and give them timely treatment so that the workers may participate in production always in good health.

Particularly, the doctors take a good care of the veterans who have been engaged in labour for scores of years and labour innovators. The chief of the repair and maintenance shop who has worked for 40 years at this factory, for instance, is under the special care of doctors. So his neuralgia which was so slight as would have hardly been taken as a disease in the past was found in time in the course of medical examination and treated in its early stage.

The doctors of the branch hospital are usually called "labour sanitation doctor." It is because they care for the sanitary condition for labour as the factory's technical security workers pay attention to the technological conditions of the production process. They work together with the latter.

The factory hospital has also set up various specialized section doctor systems— a general section doctor system for the workers and their families, a pediatric section doctor system for all children, including nursery children and kindergarteners, and gynecologic section doctor system.

Many of people died of illness for lack of money in the past days when they were subjected to exploitation and oppression. But our people are now leading a happy life under the socialist public health system where doctors call on patients and regularly examine the health of people to protect them from disease.

Free from worry of medical care of themselves and their families, our working people are burning with a single desire to work more and better for the prosperity and development of the country.

The section doctor system has been introduced not only in the Taean workers' district but in all cities and villages throughout the country.

Today in our country the average life span is 26 years longer than before liberation, and the people are singing of 60 as the noon of their life and 90 as a year of longevity celebration.

Our people will enjoy a long life and eternal youth in the earthly paradise, the land of good health and longevity, built by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To Solve the Reunification Question Independently, Rejecting Outside Forces, Is Basic Principle of National Reunification

In his many speeches and teachings in recent years, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the policy of reunification and ways for its realization consistently maintained by our Party and Government. He advanced particularly the three principles of national reunification on solving the reunification question independently, rejecting outside forces, in accordance with the principle of national self-determination, on achieving a great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system, and on attaining reunification peacefully without the use of armed force against the other side. They are explicitly stipulated in the north-south joint statement.

Since the three principles of national reunification whose core is the principle of independence have found their embodiment in the joint statement, a big breach for the solution of the reunification question has been made, and a foundation, guideline, has been laid more firmly for reunifying the country independently rejecting outside forces, peacefully and on the united strength of the nation.

This is the precious fruition of the Leader's wise guidance and the brilliant victory of the policy of our Party for the independent, peaceful reunification charted by him.

The principle of attaining reunification independently without reliance on outside forces or without foreign interference as clearly stipulated in the joint statement is a basic principle which makes the cornerstone and core of the solution of the reunification question.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The consistent stand maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic is to solve the Korean question by the Koreans themselves under all circumstances. In other words, it is to reunify the country independently without any outside interference."

He further said:

"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times,'" Eng. ed., p. 10.)

To solve the reunification question independently means to settle it by the Koreans themselves under all circumstances in accordance with the principle of national self-determination. In other words, it means to solve the reunification question by the Korean people themselves on their own responsibility in accordance with their own will and belief, rejecting reliance on outside forces and their interference. Only when such a principled stand is firmly maintained, the questions of achieving a great national unity and attaining reunification peacefully can also be solved successfully.

The principle of solving the reunification question independently free from foreign interference in accordance with the principle of national self-determination is an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea in the solution of the reunification question. As the Leader taught, establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction in one's country. In other words, it means embodying the independence and creativeness of solving all the problems of the revolutionary struggle and constructive work mainly by one's own efforts to suit the specific condition of one's own country from the independent and creative stands.

Independent stand, independence, is the essential content of the *Juche* idea. Maintaining the independent stand means holding fast to the stand of renouncing dependence on others and doing one's own thinking, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and thus solving one's own problems for oneself on one's own responsibility under all circumstances. Political independence is the primary criterion of a sovereign, independent state.

The principle of solving the reunification question independently embodies the independent stand, independence.

To maintain the principle of independence in solving the reunification question means, above all, to resolve the reunification question on the principle of national self-determination.

All nations are equal and have the sacred right of national self-determination to decide their own destiny for themselves. A nation can secure the complete independence of its own country when it fully exercises the right of political self-determination. To settle the reunification question is our nation's sacred right; no one else is allowed to infringe on this right and has the right to meddle in the question.

The principle of independence in resolving the reunification question presupposes the thorough rejection of reliance on outside forces and their interference and the solution of the reunification question by the Korean people themselves, the master, on their own responsibility.

The master of Korea is the Korean people. The question of Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which does not allow any interference of outside forces; it can be solved only by the Koreans themselves.

As the Leader taught, the reunification of our country is not a question of who conquers whom but a question of originally one nation completely freeing itself from imperialist aggression and restoring its unity. Therefore, it does not need any interference of outside forces, but must be solved by the Korean people themselves under all circumstances.

Others cannot solve the reunification question, an internal affair of our nation, for the Korean people, the master, and any outside force will not make a gift of a reunified country to us. Reliance on outside forces means national ruin, and any attempt to achieve the country's reunification by relying on outside forces will only result in perpetuating division and bringing new serious misfortunes on our nation.

Historical experience shows that when a person takes to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot and when a nation takes to flunkeyism its country ruins.

Historically, flunkeyism brought untold hardships and sufferings on our country and nation.

Our people were robbed of their country by foreign aggressive forces and suffered bitter miseries for nearly half a century. It was because the feudal rulers who were imbued to the marrow with flunkeyism and reliance on outside forces did not rely on the strength of the people but flattered and yielded to foreign aggressive forces.

Our reunification question has not yet been settled till today, because of interference of outside forces and because those impregnated with flunkeyism have been against our line of independent reunification with the backing of outside forces.

All this shows that when the Korean people solve the reunification question, an internal affair of their nation, independently by themselves, without relying on outside forces or without outside interference, they can practically achieve the country's reunification and have a firm basis for the happiness and prosperity of the nation.

The principle of independence makes it possible to solve the reunification question in full accord with the will of the people and the interests of the nation. Not only that. Only when the Korean people solve the question of the country's reunification on their own responsibility on the principle of independence, it can be achieved peacefully.

The supreme standard in the solution of the reunification question is, in the last analysis, the will of our people and the interests of our nation. No outside force can meet them in our place.

World history tells us convincingly that the imperialists think of nothing but to attain their imperialist aggressive end at the expense of others.

Therefore, we should not leave our question with others in any case.

The principle of reunifying the country independently is an invariable principle which our Party and the Government of our Republic have consistently adhered to.

Ever since the split of the country, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has paid deep attention to the solution of the reunification question, set forth the correctest line and ways for solving the reunification question independently by the united strength of the nation itself and made every effort for their implementation.

In the immediate post-liberation days when a grave danger befell the nation owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their nation-splitting policy, the Leader, while exposing and frustrating the plot of U.S. imperialism, advanced a clear-cut line of establishing a unified democratic people's government independently without outside interference and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country on a democ-

ratic basis, and led our people wisely to its execution.

In the post-war period, too, when our people smashed the aggression and war policy of U.S. imperialism and attained victory, he clarified our Party's consistent principled stand of making the U.S. imperialists' aggressor troops and the troops of their satellite countries disguised as the "U.N. forces" completely withdraw from south Korea and solving the Korean question independently by the Korean people themselves, and put forth in succession various concrete measures and ways for its realization. According to them our Party and Government advanced time and again reasonable proposals for national reunification. In particular, they made it clear that they were ready to consult about any proposal based on the principle of opposing outside forces and reunifying the country independently, whoever made such proposal, and strive to find common denominators.

Especially in recent years alone, the Leader reclarified, in his well-known historic speech made on August 6 last year, his New Year Address of this year and in his many talks with foreign correspondents, the line of reunification including the principle of the independent, peaceful reunification and the ways for its implementation consistently maintained by our Party and Government.

Our Party's line of the independent, peaceful reunification and reasonable proposals for it advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have enjoyed the unanimous support and approval of the entire Korean people thirsting for the country's reunification and enlisted the sympathy of the honest-minded people the world over for their correctness and fairness.

The embodiment in the north-south joint statement of the three principles of national reunification including the principle of independence laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung demonstrates the correctness and indestructible vitality of our Party's line of independent, peaceful reunification based on the Leader's *Juche* idea.

The principle of solving the reunification question independently as clarified in the joint statement of the north and the south is the rightest principle which reflects most correctly the demand of the development of the reality and the urgent demand of our people and fully conforms to the desire and interests of the nation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the reunification of the country reflects the interests of the whole nation and the will of the entire Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 409.)

The time has gone never to return when the imperialists could divide and rule at will weak countries, and meddle in the matter of other countries wantonly and have the last say in it. Ours is an era in which the struggle of the peoples for national independence and unity has become an irresistible demand of the times and each nation shapes its own destiny, tightly holding it in its hands. The wheel of history cannot be turned back and no force on earth can halt any longer the vigorous onward movement of the peoples who advance firmly holding their own destiny in their own hands.

To reunify the divided country is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people at present stage and the most urgent and greatest task of the nation whose fulfilment brooks not a moment's delay.

It is the vital demand of our nation who wants to put an end to the tragic bisection of one country, regain its lost territory and people from the foreign imperialist aggressors and achieve the complete independence of the country.

Having long suffered from the colonial rule of imperialism the Korean people do not want to see the division of the country by foreign aggressive forces continue.

The aspiration and movement for the independent, peaceful reunification are mounting higher and higher among the south Korean people as well as the people in the northern half of the Republic.

The principle of independence not only reflects fully the demand of the times, the vital demand of our people, but also is based on a correct calculation of the realistic possibility of meeting them; it is the rightest principle firmly guaranteeing the future development of the nation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean nation is a nation that has a long history and cultural traditions of thousands of years, has now built a new fine society for itself in one half of its country and has risen as one man for the complete liberation and prosperity of the country, and it is a nation that is courageous, industrious, wise, patriotic and strong in spirit of unity. Our people can creditably shape their destiny independently without any outside interference." ("On the South Korean Revolution and the Reunification of the Country," Korean ed., p. 212.)

Ours is a resourceful and cultured nation which is fully capable of solving its problems by itself.

Our people is a wise and courageous nation which has a long history and brilliant culture and which has performed brilliant exploits and accumulated experiences in the course of protracted struggle for repulsing foreign invaders.

The history of the Korean national-liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Korea and the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, especially the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and waged under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, clearly shows that ours is a resourceful people who can defeat any aggressors, uphold the dignity of the nation and win the freedom and independence of the country.

After liberation, the working people in the northern half have built a powerful heavy industry with engineering industry as its core and laid the firm foundation of an independent national economy by their devoted efforts under the wise guidance of our Party and the Leader. We have a big army of our own technical personnel and a rich experience of economic construction. All the achievements and experiences gained by us in the development of the economy, science and technique are a priceless treasure for exploiting the natural resources of the country in a unified way, building the economy at will and making the country rich and strong and developing it.

When the country's reunification is achieved on the principle of independence we will be able to develop the national economy as a single whole and build a new prosperous Korea good for the people to live in, pooling the wisdom and efforts of the entire Korean people and exploiting in a unified way the country's resources.

When the economic and cultural exchanges are conducted widely and people are allowed to travel the north and the south freely, we will be able to develop freely on a sound basis all domains including science, culture, art and physical culture on a Korea-wide scale.

Then our country will become a strong country with a population of about 50 million and as rich and strong a country as other countries. And we will be able to live peacefully together with the peoples of many countries of the world on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

Ours is a homogeneous nation.

Korea is not a multi-national country.

Our people have lived in one and the same territory as a homogeneous nation over a long historical period. If they unite their efforts, they can certainly reunify the country independently.

The point lies in how we carry into practice the principle of independence and solve the reunification question.

If we are to reunify the country on the principle of independence, it is essential, first of all, to reject reliance on outside forces and their interference and compel the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in the guise of the "U.N. forces" to pull out of south Korea unconditionally.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is self-evident that, under the circumstances in which foreign forces are occupying the territory, national sovereignty and freedom of the masses of the people for expressing their will cannot be secured.

"There are no foreign troops whatever in north Korea today. The question is to get rid of the U.S. army which is occupying south Korea under the signboard of the 'U.N. forces'" ("On the South Korean Revolution and the Reunification of the Country," Korean ed., p. 364.)

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists' aggressor army and their policy of colonial enslavement are a chief obstacle to the reunification of our country. The independent reunification of the country is, therefore, out of the question without the struggle for making the U.S. imperialist aggressor army withdraw from south Korea.

There is neither ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to station their army in south Korea nor pretext for them to justify it. The U.S. imperialist aggressor army must quit south Korea at once and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Along with the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an outside force, which has doggedly barred the independent, peaceful reunification of our country as the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression in Korea and which is utterly useless, must be dissolved right away.

The Japanese militarists' manoeuvres for reinvasion of south Korea must also be checked and frustrated.

We must not allow any form of interference in the internal affair of our nation by outside forces, and must categorically reject the "protection" or "supervision" by outside forces and shape our own destiny for ourselves.

In order to achieve the independent reunification of the country, all the patriotic forces of our country should unite.

When the entire patriotic forces of north and south Korea wage a struggle in firm unity we can repel the interference of foreign aggressive forces and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Today our people are fighting vigorously for the complete independence and democratic development of the country and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the banner of independence unfurled by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The righteous struggle of our people will surely be crowned with victory and we will reunify the country independently by the concerted efforts of our nation without fail.

Juche Position and International Solidarity in National Liberation Struggle

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has creatively developed and fully systematized the Marxist-Leninist theory on the national-liberation movement in colonies in conformity with the requirement of our time. The important thing here is the thought on thoroughly establishing *Juche* and holding fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and on strengthening international solidarity with the world's revolutionary peoples, in the national-liberation struggle. The thought is a scientific idea built on the summation of the experience gained by our people and the oppressed people of the world in their sanguinary struggle and it is a great idea guaranteeing the final victory of the national-liberation struggle.

* * *

The thought on establishing *Juche* in the national-liberation struggle is the fundamental idea underlying Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on and strategy and tactics of, the national-liberation movement; it is an embodiment of his great *Juche* idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Experience shows that if a nation, however small, believes in the strength of its people and relies on it, establishes *Juche* and rises in a resolute struggle, it can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," Eng. ed., p. 80.)

Establishing *Juche* means that the Party and people of a country have the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction in their country. In other words, it means maintaining the independent position of rejecting dependence on others and using one's own brains, and believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and thus solving one's own problems for oneself on one's own responsibility under all circumstances; it means adhering to the creative position of opposing dogmatism and applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country.

The consistent maintenance of the *Juche* position is the decisive guarantee of victory in the national-liberation revolution.

The master in the national-liberation revolution is the oppressed people concerned fighting for national independence and liberty against imperialism; the decisive factor in the victory of the national-liberation struggle is the oppressed people's own revolutionary forces. Therefore, the Party and people of a given country, the master in the national-liberation struggle, must establish *Juche* thoroughly in the struggle and strive and fight, do their own thinking and judgement and settle all problems of revolution and construction for themselves in line with the specific conditions of their country. Only then can they carry out the national-liberation struggle successfully and win liberty and independence and consolidate them.

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on establishing *Juche* in the national-liberation struggle is a revolutionary idea that has blazed a new path to victory in the national-liberation movement.

Foreign aid in the national-liberation struggle is secondary in any case. When a country's revolutionary forces are not prepared, whatever great foreign aid is given, its revolutionary struggle cannot win. One must have the spirit of self-reliance, a spirit of regarding one's own strength as a primary and foreign aid as a secondary, in the revolutionary struggle. Only then can one accelerate the revolution of one's own country to the maximum and contribute to the development of the international revolutionary movement as well. The *Juche* position is a revolutionary position which thoroughly opposes and rejects the position of the flunkeyists who attempt to win independence without difficulty entirely in reliance on foreign support and aid.

It is also a revolutionary stand that resolutely opposes and rejects the position of the reformists-opportunists seeking to attain freedom and independence through petition to foreign imperialist aggressors, harbouring illusion about them.

A wolf can never change into a sheep. The imperialists don't recede from their colonies, their life line, of their own accord and do not make a gift of "independence" to the colonial peoples. The imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists resort to brutal force for the cruel suppression of the national-liberation movement, and seek to put the newly-independent countries again under their control through the cunning neo-colonialist policy and rule colonial countries through their puppets.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and led personally by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist rule was a heroic struggle fought from the firm *Juche* position.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

...On no account should we hope to rely upon others in carrying out our revolution. Our revolution should be carried out in any case by our own efforts.

Herein lies the great significance of our anti-Japanese armed struggle....

Since the Korean Communists and people were always guided by the out-and-out *Juche* idea and unshakable revolutionary spirit of self-reliance that they should carry out the Korean revolution for themselves, they could win great victory in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle overcoming manifold difficulties and obstacles and accomplished the cause of the country's restoration and national liberation.

The experience of our country and many other countries in the national-liberation movement shows that only when a people oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism, reliance on outside forces and national nihilism, consistently maintain the *Juche* position and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, can they win national independence and liberty, and promote revolution and construction successfully after the seizure of power.

Today our people firmly maintain the *Juche* position in their struggle for accomplishing the cause of national liberation in south Korea and achieving the country's reunification. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people have always held that Korea should be reunified independently by Koreans themselves without reliance on outside forces or without their interference according to the principle of national self-determination, and have made energetic efforts for national reunification, building up our own revolutionary forces.

* * *

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on establishing *Juche* in the national-liberation struggle is closely connected with his thought on strengthening solidarity with the world's revolutionary people. The *Juche* idea is based on proletarian internationalism and is in full accord with it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"For the attainment of the ultimate victory of the revolution, the peoples who have gained power in the encirclement of international capital, while reinforcing their own internal forces in every way, should receive solid support from other detachments of the world socialist revolution and should receive broad international assistance from the working classes of all lands and the oppressed peoples of the whole world." ("Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," Eng. ed., pp. 4-5.)

The revolutionary movements in the individual countries are of national character and, at the same time, a part of the world revolution. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples in individual countries have the relationship of supporting and complementing each other and join to form one stream of world revolution. The triumph of the national-liberation revolution in one country is closely linked up with the victory of the whole national-liberation movement and creates favourable conditions for victory on other fronts against imperialism.

To strengthen international solidarity is an important guarantee of victory in the national-liberation struggle and a fundamental principle to be adhered to in the anti-imperialist struggle.

For the final victory of the national-liberation struggle the peoples of all countries must establish *Juche* and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and, on this basis, support, unite with and aid each other. Only when the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the whole world resolutely fight against imperialism jointly dealing it blows in all regions, on all fronts, can they accelerate powerfully the victory of the cause of national liberation and the whole anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Today the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists are trying in every way to obstruct the solidarity of the world's revolutionary peoples and disperse the world's revolutionary forces in order to save themselves from their doom. To thwart such frantic attempts of the imperialists, the world's oppressed peoples and revolutionary peoples must unite more closely their forces, take a concerted action against imperialism and expand and strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fought vigorously against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism. It strengthened the solidarity and anti-imperialist common front with the Communists and revolutionary people of the neighbouring country, and thereby dealt a telling blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, accelerated the triumph of our revolution and greatly contributed to the development of the world revolution.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are making every effort to strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, while striving to increase the revolutionary forces in north and south Korea, so as to drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, accomplish the cause of national liberation and achieve national reunification.

Only triumph and glory are in store for the national-liberation movement which is firmly building up its own revolutionary forces and strengthening the solidarity and cooperation with the world's revolutionary peoples.

Chang Sok Hun

Warm Congratulations to the PDRY People on Fifth Anniversary of Their Country's Independence

The Korean people extend militant greetings and congratulations to the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the fifth anniversary of their country's independence.

The people of democratic Yemen who had lived under the protracted colonial rule of the imperialists, waged under the leadership of the National Front an armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and thereby defeated the vicious British imperialist colonial rulers and attained the country's independence on November 30, 1967.

The independence of democratic Yemen was a valuable fruition of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle waged by the people of democratic Yemen and a historic event which opened up a wide road to national resurrection.

Since independence the democratic Yemeni people under the correct guidance of their outstanding Leader Chairman Salem Rubaya Ali and the National Front have waged, holding aloft the banner of self-reliance, a vigorous struggle for successfully carrying out the national democratic revolution, developing the national economy and increasing the defence power with an aspiration to build a socialist society, making great achievement.

The great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all successes scored by the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle."

The government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen successfully carried out the agrarian reform and actively pushed ahead with the work to organize the co-operatives and state farms, and thus made a big progress in eliminating the system of colonial exploitation in the countryside and laying the foundation for democratic development.

They enforced progressive reforms in the industrial field; they nationalized foreign monopolies and factories, enterprises, companies, banks and commerce owned by the foreigners and put development projects and foreign trade under state control. They thereby established a firm basis for building an independent economy.

The government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is exerting great efforts for training its own cadres and developing national education in order to staff all spheres with its own cadres and technicians, rapidly developing national culture.

The people of democratic Yemen are filled with a firm determination to realize the programme adopted at the Fifth Congress of the National Front and march toward socialism under the banner of the Republic. They are registering fresh successes in carrying out the three-year plan, displaying patriotic devotion and creative activity in the proud struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

The U.S.-British imperialists are trying in every way to halt the victorious advance of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and strangle it in its infancy.

But the PDRY government is reliably safeguarding the security of the country and the people, thoroughly smashing the naked aggressive, subversive and sabotaging activities of the vicious U.S.-British imperialists, by awakening the servicemen and the people politically and ideologically and strengthening the army in military technique and organizing and strengthening the "people's defence corps" and the "people's police force."

All successes scored by the people of democratic Yemen and the anti-imperialist, peace-loving foreign policy of the PDRY government constitute a heavy blow to the imperialists and their stooges and a great contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in Asia and Africa.

The Korean people who are vigorously struggling for the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung sincerely rejoice over all successes scored by the people of democratic Yemen as over their own and always give active support and encouragement to their righteous struggle for the independent development of the country.

Our people draw a great encouragement from and are grateful for, positive support and firm solidarity given by the friendly democratic Yemeni people to their just struggle for chasing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Though Korea and the PDRY are far away from each other geographically, they are closely linked up with each other, for the commonness of their historic position of the past and for their present common struggle against imperialism and for building a new society.

Particularly the recent visit of the delegation of the PDRY National Front and government to our country was of great significance in further strengthening and developing the ties of militant friendship established between the peoples of Korea and democratic Yemen.

Believing that the relations of militant friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in future, too, the Korean people wish the people of democratic Yemen fresh successes in their struggle to smash the incessant destructive and sabotaging activities of the U.S.-British imperialists and their stooges and build a new, prosperous society.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Kitchenwares which are in wide use in our country

BACK COVER: Our pelagic fishing fleet always overfulfils its plan for fish catch to supply more fish to the working people

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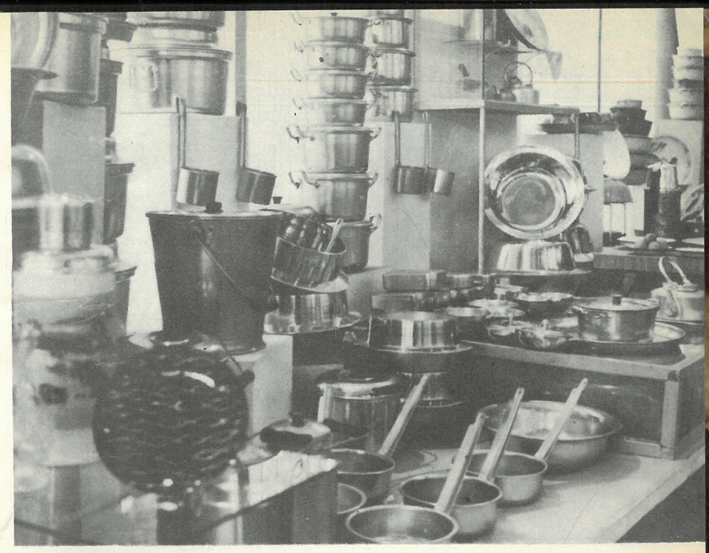

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PYONGYANG No. 195 1972